# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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## BONUS PASSES IN INSURANCE FORM 67 TO 17

### Cash Amendment Still Urged by Democrats; Walsh to Delay Payments.

Advocates of the soldier bonus bill centered their attention last week on the White House.

Passage of the insurance measure April 22 by the senate in substantially the same form as approved by the house left only minor difficulties between the chambers for adjustment in conference, and it is expected to be ready soon for President Coolidge's consideration.

No word on the subject of bonus legislation has come from the President since his message to congress. He declared against a bonus at that time, but it has been predicted recently that he might approve the insurance plan.

**Would Override Veto.**

At the same time, proponents of the bill have expressed confidence that, even if he should disapprove it, sufficient votes were assured in both houses to override a veto.

The bill was passed by the senate, 67 to 17, and the vote in the house was 355 to 54, much more than the necessary two-thirds majority required to pass a measure over a veto. Senate Republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Massachusetts, Curtis, Kansas, Watson, Indiana, and Willis, Ohio, also have declared they will vote to override a veto.

Although the bill, providing for cash payments to veterans not entitled to more than $50 in adjusted service compensation and 20-year endowment insurance policies to others, was supported by the American Legion, senate Democrats gave notice they would renew their fight for full cash payments in the next congress.

**Cash Option Sought.**

Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, laid the groundwork for such action with an amendment to the bill, postponing until July 1, 1925, the date of issuance of the insurance certificates, although leaving the cash payments of $50 or less available immediately upon its enactment. The measure had provided for issuance of the certificates Jan. 1.

Before any of the insurance certificates would be issued under the amendment agreed to, Senator Walsh predicted a Democratic congress would be in power and an opportunity would be afforded to change the law to include an option of full cash payments.

The roll call follows:

For the bonus:

Republicans — Brandegee, Brookhart, Bursum, Cameron, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dale, Elkins, Fess, Frazier, Gooding, Hale, Howell, Jones, Keyes, Ladd, Lodge, McCormick, McKinley, McLean, McNary, Norbeck, Norris, Oddie, Phipps, Shortridge, Spencer, Stanfield, Sterling, Warren and Willis—33.

Democrats — Adams, Ashurst, Broussard, Caraway, Copeland, Dill, Ferris, Fletcher, George, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Jones, Kendrick, McKellar, Mayfield, Neely, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Ralston, Ransdell, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Stanley, Stephens, Trammell, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana and Wheeler—32.

Farmer-Labor—Johnson of Minnesota and Shipstead—2.

Total, 67.

Against the bonus:

Republicans — Ball, Borah, Edge, Ernst, Fernald, Pepper, Smoot and Wadsworth—8.

Democrats—Bayard, Bruce, Dial, Edwards, Glass, King, Shields, Swanson and Underwood—9.

Total, 17.

## MacDonald Arises at 6:30 A. M. Daily

Ramsay MacDonald, severely overworked in his dual capacity as British prime minister and foreign secretary, has adopted Lloyd George's plan when he was at 10 Downing street of dealing with a certain number of guests at breakfast.

MacDonald does it differently, however. When persons were formerly invited to have breakfast with Lloyd George they would arrive at about 9 o'clock, the more or less accepted conventional hour for a British breakfast. MacDonald, however, arises at 6:30 every morning. He starts his breakfast at 7:30 with Scotish porridge, and insists that eating and conversation must not extend later than 8:30.

One of Premier MacDonald's guests has been David Kirkwood, one of the most picturesque and certainly the wildest of the socialistic wild men who have given MacDonald so much political trouble. Nevertheless, Mr. MacDonald's friends say he has a personal affection for Kirkwood.


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## Cool Air Is Assured Delegates of G. O. P.

Delegates to the Republican national convention in Cleveland in June will deliberate in a cool atmosphere, for the same system of air ducts which keeps the convention hall warm in winter keeps it at a low temperature in summer. Every hour there will be six changes of air. The fresh air, on its admission to the building, will be cooled by passage through chambers of spray and kept in motion within the hall.

Air is changed in the convention chamber by four and sometimes six fans, each driven by a 40-horsepower motor and each with a capacity of 75,000 cubic feet of air a minute, giving a maximum combined capacity of 450,000 cubic feet.

The system keeps the ceiling cool despite the heat generated above the glass ceiling by the electric illuminating, which unabated would burn out the lamps themselves.

## Democratic Leader Dies

CHARLES F. MURPHY

## DEATH CLAIMS TAMMANY CHIEF

### Charles Murphy's Passing Causes Sensation in Political Circles.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall and for almost a quarter of a century one of the most powerful Democratic leaders of the country, died April 25.

His death, on the eve of the Democratic national convention, due to assemble in June, caused a profound sensation in political circles. It had been universally expected—and conceded—that Murphy would play an important part in framing the Democratic national ticket for 1924.

History will record Charles Francis Murphy as one of Tammany's greatest leaders and as a Democrat who in his time played a star role on the country's political stage for more than 20 years.

His rise to the headship of the most powerful single political organization in the country reads like fiction. Like so many of his predecessors, in the famous wigwam on 14th street, he came up from the ranks, up from the same lower East Side of New York that has produced so many colorful personalities in state and national affairs.

The East Side is poverty and Murphy came from it. He was a hand in a factory. Later he quit this job and drove one of the old 14th street horse cars. From that he went into the saloon business. He prospered, finally becoming the owner of four, and then he became absorbed in politics.

## GOV. M'CRAY IS CONVICTED

### Indiana Executive Found Guilty of Using Mails to Defraud.

Governor Warren T. McCray of Indiana was found guilty of using the mails in the furtherance of a scheme to defraud by a jury in federal court in Indianapolis Monday.

The penalty provided by statute may be a fine of not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Governor McCray's trial started in United States district court before Judge Anderson April 21.

Approximately 150 witnesses, most of them bankers and McCray employes and business associates, were called by the government. They identified a mass of correspondence with the governor regarding notes, cattle fodder and financial statements sent the banks through the mails.

Attorneys for the governor based their defense on lack of intent to defraud.

Governor McCray, testifying in his own behalf, admitted signing the names of others to notes, but contended his signature as indorser established its responsibility and he declared himself able financially to meet all of these obligations.

He disclaimed any intention of attempting to defraud bankers to whom he sold the notes.

## Air Postman Marvel to Alaskan Indians

Alaska's first aerial postman, Bennie Eielson, who flies weekly between Fairbanks and McGrath, a distance of 300 miles, is known by the Indians at McGrath as "the moose ptarmigan."

The nickname was earned when Eielson, in February, made his first trip and landed at McGrath. Scores of Indians observed the approach of the airplane and stood with awe as the aviator landed and stepped from his conveyance.

The Indians had been skeptical of reports of the airman, but had camped there for days watching the skies.

## Heavy Withdrawals Cause Bank Closing

The First National bank of Poteau, Okla., closed its doors April 23. The bank was capitalized at $25,000 and had a surplus of $5,000.

It was organized in 1904. Reports say the bank was closed following the arrival of a federal examiner from Kansas City, who was asked to come to Poteau by the directors of the bank following heavy withdrawals attributed to financial conditions in the country.

## INCOME RATES JAM SENATE'S TAX MEASURE

### Insurgents Hold Balance of Power as G. O. P. Fights for Mellon Plan.

Maintaining its swift pace in considering the revenue bill, the senate Monday reached the income tax schedule—the main point of controversy in the measure.

While speakers engaged in extended debate, party leaders worked to line up their forces for the vote on this provision which divided the house on strictly party lines and is expected to be decided similarly in the senate with Republican insurgents again holding the balance of power.

Republican leaders frankly admitted Monday they had little hope of getting approval for the Mellon rates, although a vote on them will be demanded first.

**Democrats United.**

While they were prepared to offer amended schedules calling for higher surtax rates and lower normal rates than in the Mellon plan, Democrats stood firm and almost united for the schedule advanced by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, providing less of a reduction in surtax rates and more of a cut in normal rates than either the house or Mellon schedules.

A vote was not expected on this schedule for several days, some of the Democratic leaders being absent, attending the funeral of Charles F. Murphy in New York. Disposition of this provision will clear the way for early completion of the measure in the senate. Several committee amendments on which controversies are expected are yet to be disposed of in addition to more than a score of amendments offered by various members.

**Vote to Be Asked.**

In addition to going up on the surtax rates, if the Mellon plan is defeated, Republican leaders decided Sunday also to make a cut on the normal rates in accordance with those adopted by the house. Those rates form the only income tax paid by more than three-fourths of the taxpayers.

The rate schedule adopted by the house is declared by Republicans the limit to which they will recede from the Mellon plan. It provides for reductions in the present normal rates of 4 per cent on incomes below $4,000 and 8 per cent on incomes above that amount, to 2 per cent on incomes below $4,000; 5 per cent on incomes between $4,000 and $8,000 and 6 per cent above $8,000. The normal rates proposed in the Simmons plan, which has the approval not only of his fellow Democrats of the finance committee but of other senate Democrats, are the same as in the house schedule, except that the Simmons plan fixes 4 per cent as the rate on incomes between $4,000 and $8,000 instead of 5 per cent.

**Schedule of Rates.**

The surtax rates in the Longworth compromise adopted by the house provides for a flat 25 per cent cut in the rates of existing law, thus starting at 1½ per cent on incomes of $10,000 and graduating up to 37½ per cent on incomes of $200,000 and over.

The Simmons surtax schedule would start at 1 per cent on incomes of $10,000, graduating up by 1 per cent for each additional $2,000 with occasional $4,000 jumps, to 38 per cent on $200,000. Instead of stopping there, however, two additional brackets were provided, making the maximum 40 per cent on incomes of $500,000 and over.

The Mellon surtax rates would start at 1 per cent at $10,000 and graduate up to a maximum of 25 per cent, applicable to all incomes over $100,000.

## Pinchot's Vote Cost Is Less Than $50

Less than $50 was expended by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania in his primary campaign for Republican delegate at large, his report of election expenses filed Thursday with the state election bureau showed. When less than $50 is expended by a candidate an itemized statement of expenses is not required. The governor was defeated by Ralph B. Strassburger, Norristown publisher.

## 'ROBBER PROOF' STORE LOOTED, HUSHING BOAST

### Proprietor Rests Secure in Shadow of Police Station, Awakens $300 Loser.

Harvey J. Mills sat in a downtown restaurant of Watertown, N. J., recently and boasted that his Niagara street cigar store could not be robbed, but now he is bemoaning the loss of more than $300 from the cash drawer.

"The rear window opens on the hydraulic canal and the front door of the store is only a few feet from police headquarters," Mills told several persons in the restaurant. He also informed them that if the store had been entered last year several thousand dollars would have been obtained, but that now only between $300 and $400 would be the reward of the thieves if they entered.

The next morning Mills discovered when he opened his store that the place had been robbed. Someone had scaled the stone wall at the rear of the store and forced the rear window. The cash drawer had been rifled.

## M'NARY FARM BILL REPORTED

### Farm Bloc Places Hope on Relief Plan by 14 to 6 Vote

The house farm bloc decided last week to stage all hope for agricultural relief legislation at this session on the chance of enacting the McNary-Haugen bill, which was ordered favorably reported by the agriculture committee. The vote was 14 to 6.

The Norris-Sinclair bill and the Voigt substitute for the McNary-Haugen measure, and all other proposals designed to meet the present depression in the farming industry were rejected.

The McNary-Haugen bill also is before the senate, with a favorable report from the agriculture committee on that side, but in considerably different form from that in which it was reported to the house.

The house draft has the support of Secretary Wallace, but is understood to be opposed by President Coolidge, largely because of the $200,000,000 appropriation it carries for a loan to the export corporation and the provision authorizing the corporation to borrow an additional thousand million dollars from private sources.

Many of the eastern and several southern members of the house are said to be against the bill "off the ground that it undertakes to interfere with the law of supply and demand, and is paternalistic and impracticable.

Against these arguments friends of the measure contend it is entirely practicable and that once in operation it would add $2,000,000,000 a year to the buying power of the farmers. This, they declare, would put business on its feet and restore prewar normalcy.

## Cleveland Inventor Given High Award

Dr. Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland inventor and manufacturer, recently was awarded the John Fritz gold medal, regarded as one of the highest distinctions in the engineering profession. The medal, bestowed by the National Societies of Civil, Mining, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, was in recogniton of Dr. Swasey's work as designer and manufacturer of instruments of precision, a builder of telescopes, and founder of the Engineering Foundation.

## Age May Lose Value as Quality of Violin

The old-fashioned fiddler who prided himself on the age of his instrument and its tone will stand in the background hereafter if only a few claims of the inventor of a new form of violin are recognized. Modern science has been applied to the art of violin making, it is contended, and under the new method the newer the violin the better the tone and harmony. Greater volume, strength, purity and sensibility are promised for the up-to-date violin of which the inventor is Dr. Franz Thomastik, an Austrian.

## YANKEE CASH RENEWS TRADE WITH GERMANY

### $5,000,000 Loan by Bank Syndicate of America Breaks 2-Year Commerce Ban.

Trade channels between the United States and Germany which virtually have been closed since the collapse of the German currency system will be reopened by the advance of $5,000,000 which has been made by the International Acceptance Bank of New York to the new German gold rediscount bank recently organized by Dr. Hjalmar Schachi.

The establishment of unlimited credit facilities for German business men will follow this move.

This extension of credit marks the first actual participation of American capital in the economic rehabilitation of Germany. Funds will be used to rediscount German two-name trade bills, issued in dollars and payable in the United States. No restrictions are placed on the amount which may be drawn for this purpose because it is expected that the temporary need will be removed within a year or two by the consolidation of the Schacht institution with the gold bank proposed in the Dawes plan.

**American Banks Participate.**

Twenty leading financial institutions in New York, Chicago and Boston are members of the syndicate which has placed American credit at the disposal of the German banks.

The Schacht rediscount bank, capitalized at 10,000,000 pounds, half of which is supplied by the Bank of England, was organized to buy from German banks trade bills issued in sterling or dollars. Sterling bills are rediscounted in London through an operation similar to the one opened here.

Members of the American banking syndicate explained that the aim of the bank was to maintain a fairly stable level of exchange and to facilitate the stabilization of the Reischbank until the final comprehensive plan, envisaged by the Dawes committee, could be carried out. By the use of its foreign credit facilities, the rediscount operations, meanwhile, will enable Germany to husband her gold holdings. Opening of the American credit, it was said, would protect the position of the dollar in world markets, which might have been affected materially if the field had been surrendered entirely to the pound sterling.

The initial $5,000,000 advance made through the International Acceptance bank is the first direct financial aid given by American banking interests to Germany since a grain credit of about $6,000,000 was established two years ago.

## Boy's Death Secret

Three days after he had seen a playmate drown, William Kennedy, 8, of Hammond, Ind., recovered from the shock sufficiently to tell of the tragedy.

## Student for 32 Years

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V. A. STONEROAD of Yeagertown, Pa., was one of the first students to enroll in the Pennsylvania state home study courses in agriculture and since early in the nineties has been studying by correspondence continuously. In three decades this student has covered practically every agricultural subject given by the State college, by the government and distant agricultural schools.

## DAUGHERTY WARNS THAT REDS SCHEME OVERTHROW OF U. S.

Bitterly assailing the influences which brought about his retirement from President Coolidge's cabinet and voicing a warning that the "very foundation of this government is threatened by present methods of investigations," Harry M. Daugherty told an audience of friends and neighbors in Columbus, O., last week that he had given up his cabinet post rather than "contribute to a treasonable cause."

Communism and its alleged influence on the federal government through certain United States senators were discussed at length, the former attorney general charging that the Communist International in Moscow was directing propaganda in this country to the end of causing revolution. "There have been too many pilgrimages of late to Moscow and too few to Mt. Vernon, Springfield, Ill., and Canton and Marion, O.," he shouted, digressing for a moment from his prepared address. He named Senators Wheeler and Brookhart as having "spent last summer in Russia with their soviet friends."

**Hits "Treasonable Cause."**

Commenting on his refusal to turn over to the Wheeler investigating committee department of justice files, which action precipitated the request by the President for his resignation, Mr. Daugherty said:

"I preferred to permit my integrity to be questioned and my honor to hang in the balance, for the time being, rather than surrender the files in the keeping of the department of justice. I gladly gave up a post of honor rather than contribute to a treasonable cause."

Vouchsafing his friendship for President Coolidge, Mr. Daugherty said that though the President and himself have had an unpleasant experience they "have had no quarrel."

Mr. Daugherty said that Frank A. Vanderlip whom he characterized as a man of "peculiar mentality," was paying most of the expense of the Wheeler investigation committee.

**Sees Enemy Near.**

Concluding, the former cabinet member declared that "the signs of the times are ominous. We are in the midst of a situation, many of its aspects unprecedented in the history of our country. I sound a warning note to every American. The enemy is at the gate. He aims at nothing short of the overthrow of the institutions which are your protection and mine against tyranny, whether exercised in the name of monarch or in the name of mob. Do not underestimate the power of this unpatriotic leadership, with its combinations and relationships at home and abroad. Its designs against historic Americanism are far reaching."

**Democrats Present.**

Seated at the table with Mr. Daugherty were a number of lifelong Democrats and many others were scattered through the audience.

At the speakers' table also were Mrs. David Tod, Youngstown; Mrs. John Gordon Battelle, Columbus, both candidates for delegate-at-large to the national convention pledged to President Coolidge.

Federal District Judge John E. ater acted as toastmaster and introduced Mr. Daugherty.

Mrs. Harding, widow of the late President, sent the following telegram from Washington, which was read:

"Will those who tonight are tendering Mr. Daugherty tribute of friendship and good will, permit me to join them in spirit. Memories of many years marked rmannounced incidents of loyal friendship for Mr. Harding and myself, inspire in me an abiding confidence and sincere affection."

## Highlights of President's Speech

"The danger to America is not in failure to maintain its economic position, but in failure to maintain its ideals."

"A few public officers were guilty of participation in it (sordidness in government) but the wonder is not that there were so many, but that there were so few."

"With few exceptions the management of our government has been and is in honest and competent hands, its finances are sound and well managed."

"A nation that is morally dead will soon be financially dead. The progress of the world rests on courage, honor and faith."

"If America wishes to maintain its prosperity it must maintain its ideals."

"Nothing of more importance to Europe has occurred since the armistice than the Dawes report."

"I trust that private American capital will be willing to participate in advancing the contemplated loan to Germany."

"The world court proposed by President Harding seems up to the present time the most practical one."

"With a definite settlement of the German reparations problem I should favor the calling of a conference (similar to the Washington conference) to achieve further limitations of armament and initiate plans for codification of international law."

"Our first duty is to ourselves. American standards must be maintained. American institutions must be preserved."

"One newspaper is better than many criminal laws. One schoolmaster is better than a legion of bailiffs. One clergyman is better than an army with banners. These are the guarantees of peace and progress."

"We seek concord with all nations through mutual understanding."

## ANOTHER ARMS MEET FAVORED BY PRESIDENT

### Nations Cry for Relief From Military Burdens, Meeting of A. P. Hears From Coolidge.

The promise of efforts to bring about another world conference to attempt further limitation of armaments was given by President Coolidge in an address April 22 at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press.

Such efforts, the President declared, must be predicated upon the firm establishment of a definite settlement of German reparations. With this effected, America would well be in a position to take the lead in promoting an international conference.

The President expressed the belief that the proposed conference might well be based on the theory of the Washington conference of a few years ago, which had to leave unsolved the question of submarines, aircraft and land forces.

**International Law.**

The conference, he asserted, might well take up the codification of international law with an attempt to establish rules of warfare and to determine the rights of neutrals.

While emphasizing that Europe must first set her economic house in order, Mr. Coolidge declared there appeared to be every reason to hope that the report of the reparation commission's committee of experts "offers a basis for practical solution of the reparations problem." He noted that "the allies are looking upon it with full sympathy and Germany has expressed a willingness to co-operate in the execution of the plan.

"I trust that it may commend itself to all European governments interested as a method by which, through mutual concessions, they can arrive at a stable adjustment of the intricate and vexatious problems of reparations, and that such an outcome will provide for the restoration of Germany and the largest possible payments to the other countries."

The President declared that while America had determined to maintain her political independence, the country's economic independence would be "strengthened and increased when the economic stability of Europe is restored."

**Loan to Germany.**

America had already done much toward such restoration by the work of the three American experts on the reparation commission's committee, he added, and as a further step he proposed that private American capital participate in the loan to Germany contemplated in the committee's report. Such participation, he suggested, would benefit American trade and commerce and provide a market for American agricultural production.

The President spoke directly to 1,000 persons, including the editors and publishers of the country's leading newspapers, and to unnumbered millions through 11 of the most powerful radio broadcasting stations, linked directly through more than 7,000 miles of wire with the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, where the luncheon was held.

Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, and publisher of the Washington Star, introduced Mr. Coolidge as one possessing to "a superlative degree the faculty and the desire to make absolutely clear his matured judgment on the subjects that engage the attention of our people," combined with an expression of "that judgment with no unnecessary words."

**Praises A. P.**

Mr. Noyes outlined the founding principles of the Associated Press and Mr. Coolidge introduced his discussion of national problems with an appreciation of the work of the Associated Press as a demonstration of the law of service and "one of the eyes of mankind that never slumbers."

"Faith in the American people," the President said, "means faith in their ability to form sound judgments, when once the facts have been presented to them clearly and without prejudice. It is this educational work, national in its scope, that the Associated Press performs, and upon its integrity and fairness depends in large measure the course of public opinion in the United States."

The President's address was devoted in the main to foreign relations, but he touched on other topics. He referred to the senate investigations and renewed his declaration of determination to punish the guilty.

He condemned "determined assaults on the public treasury" by minority groups and reiterated his advocacy of tax reduction.

## Lumberman Denies Anti-Trust Violation

A denial that the Southern Pine association had ever engaged in practices constituting violation of the anti-trust laws, or that it sought under former Attorney General Daugherty's administration of the department of justice to delay government prosecution on such charges, was issued by John H. Kirby, Houston, Tex., president of the organization in 1923. Mr. Kirby's statement challenged testimony placed before the senate Daugherty investigating committee by Houston Thompson, chairman of the federal trade commission.

## Dry Chief Attacks Daugherty Rule

A letter sent to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon charging that under Daugherty, breweries were permitted to make real beer, was made public by Orville S. Poland, counsel for the Anti-Saloon league of New York. Mr. Poland's letter requested Mr. Mellon to obtain a ruling from Attorney General Stone on the seizure of breweries.

"Information has been received to the effect that under an unofficial ruling by the former attorney general law-violating breweries were deemed to be wholly within the jurisdiction of the department of justice," the letter declared. "The prohibition officers stated they were powerless under the ruling to seize a brewery operating on a commercial scale; they were informed that any action contemplating seizure on their part would be deemed a breach of comity by the department of justice."

## Gotham to Have New Democrat Newspaper

Frederick W. Enright, of Boston, declared recently the afternoon paper he intends starting in New York in a few weeks will be Democratic in politics. Enright is editor and publisher of the Boston Telegram and the Lynn (Mass.) Telegram-News.

The new daily will be called the New York Examiner. The corporation is capitalized at $3,000,000.

Enright plans a five-edition, 16-page paper.

# WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has practically built a platform for himself in his New York speech to newspaper representatives, the speech which is printed in this paper. It is a platform, assuming that he will be the nominee of the Cleveland convention, and that comes as near being a foregone conclusion as any coming event can be.

Mr. Coolidge "went away from home" in that speech, but he did not desert America. Far from it. There is the ring of "America first" in his address, but he did not leave Europe to doubt the attitude he holds toward the rest of the world. It is clear that he expected foreign capitals to read what he had to say on subjects which concern them vitally.

The President approves the Dawes reparation report, and he expects Europe, or the nations directly concerned, to approve of it if they expect assistance from the United States.

ANOTHER disarmament conference is to be called, provided the reparations matter is settled. This is the notice the President gives:

"It would appear to be impractical to attempt action under present conditions, but with a certain and definite settlement of German reparations firmly established a . . . conference to achieve such limitations of armaments and initiate plans for a codification of international law should preliminary inquiries disclose that such a proposal would meet with a sympathetic response. But the main hope of success lies in first securing a composed state of the public mind of Europe. It is my firm belief that America is in a position to take the lead in this direction."

That is clear enough for anybody to understand. The President as much as says to the nations that have been dallying for five years get busy and set your house in order, along the lines suggested in the Dawes report.

THOUSANDS saw Mr. Coolidge as he delivered his address, but millions heard him by radio. That is how we are advancing in this world. To those who did not see him the New York Sun gives this picture of the man who in all probability will be the Republican nominee for President this year:

"What the radio did not transmit to the millions outside of the hall was the President himself. Those in the hall had the President with them, and found him to be the same calm, sure man he was before assuming the great responsibilities of chief magistrate of the nation. He showed no evidence of the wear of office, no disturbance over the attitude and record of the congress, with all its muckraking, no disturbance over the failure of congress to help in the conduct of the nation's affairs. He showed what he has always shown—poise, strength, confidence, courage. His seeming was that of a man who sees clearly, thinks soundly and has the vision and the capacity for that close reasoning which enables him to penetrate deep into the problems of the nation."

THERE was much talk during the past week as to the effect the sudden death of Charles F. Murphy, big chief of Tammany Hall, would have upon the candidacy of Al Smith. Mr. Smith has been widely discussed as a probable Democratic nominee for president.

It is well known that Mr. Smith's sympathy is with the wets. And the wets are nothing if not noisy. That may account for the growth of the Smith sentiment. But it is doubtful if Mr. Murphy, had he lived, could have put the New York man across. There is a strong Democratic South to be reckoned with, and the South is a dry stronghold.

One may well imagine that William J. Bryan, with all his eloquence, will be heard from before any candidate as wet as Mr. Smith is chosen standard bearer of his party.

FIFTY-NINE congressmen have introduced fifty-nine bills in the house proposing a modification of the Volstead act. Each of these bills is like the other fifty-eight. All ask for the legalization of 2.75 per cent beer. Wet delegations from New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Baltimore are supporting the bills.

One man who claims to represent four million men was before congress to urge the passage of such a measure as the one asked for. Samuel Gompers, head of the Federation of American workers, was the man. He made a splendid plea, from the wet viewpoint. His argument is that the American workingman needs his beer. He wants a stimulant, so Mr. Gompers says.

We don't believe the American worker needs anything of the kind. He used to need it, God knows. He needed it on Monday morning before he could go to work, but he called it an eye-opener.

Four million men seems a good many, until we stop and consider the population of this nation is about one hundred and ten million.

CASH REGISTERS really got the most stimulus out of beer when it was flowing in tidal waves in this country, cash registers and brewers. In fact the brewers were stimulated so thoroughly that they are still active, and much of the money they made is being used to stimulate the wet cause.

When it comes to stimulants the wives and the children of the men who used to make the cash registers jingle prefer theirs dry.

# ADMIRAL SEES EXCLUSION AS POLITICAL ACT

## Says Will of America Is Not Reflected in Senate Action Fears Result.

A declaration that war with America over the immigration question is impossible, but assertion that it would take years for Japan to forget the "insult" imposed by the United States senate when it voted to exclude Japanese from America, were among statements made by Admiral Count Gombei Yamamoto, former premier of Japan, in an interview recently.

"There is no possibility of war resulting from the action of congress," Yamamoto asserted. 'Our sword leaps from the scabbard only when the motherland is menaced or our obligations to our allies call it forth. But the immigration issue does not involve the national safety. With such an affront hurled toward Japan our attitude must be calm, dignified and restrained.

**Blames Politicians.**

"It is best to interpret the senate's action not as an expression of the will of the American people, but as the result of clever manipulation of politicians taking advantage of Hanihara's phraseology," he said.

"This is a lesson to Japan regarding the dangers of mob psychology, which, if unscrupulously exploited, may blaze volcanically and get beyond human control."

Yamamoto reviewed the growth, in America, of the anti-Japanese movement since the Russo-Japan war. It originated, he said, through American disappointment over Japan's control of Manchuria following that conflict.

**Native Pride Wounded.**

"It is regrettable that the senate should have voted exclusion when the same result could have been accomplished without wounding the pride of the Japanese race," he commented. "Such action was unnecessarily harsh. But the worst hurt was not inflicted upon Japan, but on the cause of international peace. It will take years for the Japanese to forget this insult and rally again to the support of co-operative peace efforts.

"No amount of Christianity or missionary work can convince us now that Christianity is an effective preventive of wars and racial struggles.

"Japan has no remedy. The decision of congress is unjust and the cause of humanity suffers. But we can do nothing. Any attempt to retaliate would only make matters worse. Prudence is our first duty to our country."

# DIET BLAMED FOR EYE TROUBLE

## Educator Warns Students to Regulate Their Eating Habits.

"Our eyes are directly affected by our diet. Students especially should be very careful to see that their daily diet includes a generous balance of each type of food. Excesses of any one food as, too much starch, too much meat, too much coffee, etc., is dangerous to the eyes.

This is the opinion of Dr. G. L. Schneider of the optometry department of the University of California.

"Due to the fact that the nerves governing the alimentary tract and the optic nerve terminate very close together in the middle brain, the disorders of either the eyes or the digestive tract, are closely related. Poor metabolism affects the eyes and eye strain may cause digestive disorder.

"A well balanced diet should be chosen largely by instinct. What agrees with one is not a balance for the other person. Hot bread, overindulgence in pastry, candy and heavy foods, thickens the blood stream to such an extent that the pressure on the minute vessels of the eye is exceedingly taxing and causes burning, smarting and later more serious trouble. Again food affects the eyes insofar as it affects the general health.

"The eyes require almost 50 per cent of all the nerve energy supplied by the body. Vision and eye movements are more complex than all the other senses. If the supply of energy is cut down by improper food or lack of food, the eyes will naturally suffer. The college woman who starves herself to get thin is running a great risk in regard to her eyes. Furthermore it is the risk of an irreparable damage. Nature tends toward normality but if abused, serious effects result.

"The best thing for the college person to do is to eat plenty of good wholesome food, and drink plenty of water, if he wishes to keep his eyes in the best of condition for the strenuous use to which they are subjected during a college course," was the parting admonition of the doctor.


# ASPIRIN

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Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.


## Czar Without a Country

EX-CZAR FERDINAND.

Ferdinand, the exiled czar of Bulgaria, seems less and less likely, in the light of recent events, of realizing his dreams of returning to the land he once ruled to spend his declining years.

Although there is a general desire in Bulgaria that the former monarch be allowed to return, not as ruler, but as a simple citizen, the relations of Bulgaria with her neighboring nations are of such a nature that it would be highly inadvisable, from a political standpoint, for the country to allow Ferdinand to return. Bulgarians generally are convinced that the return of the aged ex-czar would not in any way harm the country so far as its internal affairs are concerned. It is felt that Ferdinand now is too old for active politics and, since he has renounced his throne in favor of his son, Boris, the present king, it would not be possible for him to resume his old position as ruler.

Among Bulgaria's Balkan neighbors, however, there is strong hostility to any proposal that Ferdinand be allowed to resume his residence within the borders of the country. Serbia, in particular, which has assumed an attitude which Bulgarians regard as hostile to their country, would vigorously oppose Ferdinand's return. In view of the tangled and precarious relations between Bulgaria and other Balkan countries it is regarded as improbable that the Tsankoff government, or any other Bulgarian administration of the near future, would sanction the return of the deposed monarch.

Despite the fact that he is unable to return to Bulgaria, Ferdinand's lot is not a particularly unhappy one. At the time of his exile he had approximately $3,000,000 on deposit in British banks, and this sum has been released to him.

At Coburg Ferdinand spends most of his time in reading, writing and in scientific research. He is the possessor of what probably is the finest scientific collection in the Balkans, and he spends long hours in the laboratory he has established. He takes a keen interest in local affairs and contributes liberally to charities.

International News Service Staff Correspondent.

# ALFONSO PLAYS POLO ROLE IN YANK FILM

**King Alfonso again has revolutionized all court precedents and become a movie actor.**

**When Ambassador Moore was in America last winter he interested a group of motion-picture directors in the possibilities Spain offered as a place in which to make a film embodying the ideals, life and traditions of the people.**

**As a result Edmund Goulding, author and playwright, was sent to Madrid to make a scenario and "shoot" a film.**

**After attempting for a week to obtain official permission to photograph the king and being told politely but firmly that "it was not done," he appealed to Ambassador Moore, who broached the subject to the sovereign in a personal conversation.**

**The king expressed himself as delighted at an opportunity of presenting himself to the American public.**

**"Have the photographers come around this afternoon," he said, "and we will stage a special game of polo for their benefit."**

**"Fine business," replied the ambassador.**

**And so the Spanish polo team, captained by his majesty, played a lively game, winning by one point.**

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## Wed in Life Twilight and Begin Globe Tour

"Darling, I am growing old."

"We are in the prime of life. Why 83 isn't so old for a husband. I feel just as young as I did 20 years ago," declared Annie E. Newton, 54, in Northampton, Mass., recently, en route, with Benjamin E. Cook, 83, to the altar.

Both were married before. Their marriage was the culmination of their desire to "see the world" and loneliness after the death of their respective mates.

"We are both financially independent," said the bride.

The couple left immediately for a three-month tour of the Mediterranean.

## Rules Kansas Klan Must Have Charter

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan should have a state charter to operate legally in Kansas, S. M. Brewster, referee appointed by the state supreme court in the state's ouster suit against the klan, held in his findings last week. The klan has no charter in the state.

In this conclusion Commissioner Brewster sustained the state's first count in the charges on which the ouster was sought. He overruled the state on the second count, holding that the klan as an organization has not been guilty of intimidation, threats and taking the law into its own hands in this state.

## Army Flier Attains New Speed Record

Shooting around a 45-mile course, Lieutenant O. A. Powers at Kelly field, on April 23, attained a speed of 174.7 miles an hour and established a world record for the MB 3-A type of airplane. Lieutenant R. L. Maughan, holder of the non-stop flight record, was only three-tenths of a mile behind the winner.

# SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

ENGLAND, Belgium and France have notified the inter-allied reparations commission that they have accepted the Dawes plan as a basis for discussion of the reparations problem. President Coolidge in his New York speech supported the plan, although the United States has not officially accepted it.

Six inches of snow fell in Denver, Colo., last week.

Frederick L. Thornton, who made an audit of the estate of the late Jake L. Hamon of Oklahoma, before and after his death, denied recently that Hamon contributed $1,000,000 toward the nomination of Warren G. Harding for president, as has been charged. He said Hamon's campaign contributions in 1920 did not exceed $100,000.

Henry Ford has added to his collection of relics by the purchase of an ancient stage coach from an innkeeper on Belair road, Maryland. The vehicle was shipped to Dearborn, Mich.

It was reported officially last week that the Mexican rebel general, Marcial Cavazos, and his entire band of 400 men, were wiped out in a battle at the Ponzuelas ranch, 20 miles from Rachucha. Cavazos, his officers and 100 men were killed and 300 were captured, the report stated.

Immediately upon learning of the death of Madame Duse in Pittsburgh, Premier Mussolini of Italy sent a cable dispatch to the Italian ambassador in Washington, requesting him to proceed to Pittsburgh and pay homage to the dead actress on behalf of the Italian government.

A peace parley to be attended by revolutionary and de facto government representatives of Honduras, has been arranged by Sumner Wells, acting as personal representative of President Coolidge in Honduras.

Consolidation of the American Automobile association and the National Motorists' association was effected in Columbus, O., at a meeting of the joint committee of the two associations, empowered at a meeting in Chicago in April to take final action.

Seven balloons entered the national elimination balloon race which started from Kelly field, Texas, last week.

PENNSYLVANIA, New Jersey and Delaware voted solid for President Coolidge in the Republican primary elections last week. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania was overwhelmingly defeated for delegate-at-large by Ralph B. Strassburger.

A jury in Philadelphia has declared Harry K. Thaw sane and fully capable of managing his affairs. Thaw's estate has been valued in excess of $5,000,000.

Rebel airplanes have dropped explosive bombs upon the capital of Honduras, killing a number of inhabitants.

The state Republican convention of Oklahoma has indorsed the nomination of President Coolidge and instructed the 25 delegates from the state to the national convention to support him.

A woman, for the first time in the history of the major political parties, may sound the keynote of the Democratic party's principles and preside as temporary chairman of the convention in New York in June. It is reported that the name of Carrie Chapman Catt is being considered for the position.

Earthquakes of severity and length took place recently in the Hawaiian islands. The tracks of the railroad at Kapoho were tossed about like waves. Great cracks were opened in roads, some of them 10 feet deep.

Completely recovered from the serious illness which a few weeks ago caused reports of his death, Prince Matsukata of Japan, arranged last week to motor to Tokio to discuss with the prince regent and Prince Saionji the immigration crisis.

Wives of husbands and unmarried minor children of resident citizens would be admitted into the United States without being counted in the immigration quota of their country, in the report of the immigration committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, whose recommendations are to be made at its convention May 6-8.

The major duty of the Republican state convention of Michigan which meets in Grand Rapids on May 7, is the selection of seven delegates-at-large to the national convention in Cleveland.

REPRESENTATIVE ASHEVILLE, Democrat of Louisiana, sought to revive the practice of seed distribution which was discontinued several years ago, but his amendment to provide necessary funds was rejected by a roll call vote of 207 to 111.

The American chemist has "proved himself second to none in scientific knowledge under practical application," President Coolidge said last week in an address greeting the American Chemical society, meeting in annual convention in Washington.

A severe earthquake was felt in Seattle, Wash., last week. Residents pronounced it the most severe tremor in the district for many years. No damage was reported.

S. S. Kresge, Detroit millionaire five and ten-cent store owner, 56 years old, and Mabel Doris Mercer of Pittsburgh, 31, an actress, were married in New York last week.

Charges that a $100,000 fund had been raised "to prevent thorough investigation" by the senate committee of alleged land frauds in Texas, and a statement by the chief inspector that the postoffice department's investigation "has been completed," were the chief developments last week in the inquiry.

The National Geographic society announced dispatch of an expedition to Mexico to open the mound at Quicuilco, south of Mexico City, the oldest structure found on the American continent.

Gaston B. Means, international sleuth and star witness for the senate Daugherty investigating committee, reported last week his treasured records of five years of spy work have vanished.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, eminent German financial authority, and his aunt were among those killed in the collision of two express trains near Bellizona, Switzerland, last week.

The Moscow newspapers recently reported the impending arrival of representatives of American banks and steel industries to study the Russian textile plants and their needs in new machinery.

The bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the drought-stricken farm areas in New Mexico passed through its final parliamentary stage last week and was sent to President Coolidge.

# BALLOON RACE BROUGHT TO END

## Winning Pilot Lands in Minnesota; Covers 1,100 Miles.

W. T. VanOrman, Captain H. E. Honeywell and Major Norman W. Peck will represent America in the Gordon Bennett international balloon race at Brussels in June as a result of their having won the first three places in the national elimination race which started from Kelly Field April 29 and ended April 25 in Minnesota.

VanOrman piloting the Goodyear III, entry of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., with his aide, C. K. Wollan, won the race when they remained in the air 43 hours and 24 minutes and traveled an estimated distance of 1,100 miles. They landed at Rochester, Minn.

Captain Honeywell piloting the entry of the Kansas City Co-operative club with Captain T. E. Boubinot of Kelly Field as his aide, came second, landing at Sanborn, Minn., after traveling approximately 1,050 miles. Major Peek, pilot, and Lieutenant William Gray, aide, in their army balloon S-14, made an air line flight estimated at 1,020 miles, landing at St. Angar, Iowa, and won third place. Herbert Von Thaden and Svend A. F. Rassmussen, pilot and aide, respectively, entry of the Detroit Aviation society, were fourth. They landed at Dubuque, Iowa, a distance estimated at 1,000 miles.

The other three entries were forced out of the race. The distances of the flight as announced by Lieutenant C. C. Culliver, air service officer of the eighth corps area and race executive, are estimated.

# ROAD BILLBOARD DOOM IS SOUGHT

## Unsightly Signs Target of Nation - Wide Campaign to Preserve Scenery.

The multitude of glaring sign boards which dot the nation's highways from coast to coast are doomed and largely will be done away with, if the campaign of the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising is carried out successfully.

Its program to preserve the scenic beauty of the country's roadways and to eliminate the unsightly billboards which line every vacant space in the cities, already has been indorsed by 16 national advertisers, according to Mrs. W. L. Lawton, committee chairman.

The work of removing these unsightly encroachments along the Lake George highway in the Adirondacks already has been begun by a number of national advertisers, and the Standard Oil Companies of New York and California are at present extending it throughout their districts.

Other national advertisers who have indorsed the committee's program are Kirkman and Son, Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Washburn Crosby Company, Champion Spark Plug Company, B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Sun Oil Company, Hood Rubber Company, Ajax Rubber Company, Ward Baking Company, Dodge Brothers, Gulf Refining Company, Texas Company and Fleischmann Company.

# GERMANS TURN AGAINST PLAN

## Dawes Report Now Held as Death Blow to All Economic Hope.

What the outcome of the German elections May 4 will be becomes increasingly important since the extreme Right parties, that is, the Nationalists and the Freedom, or Racialist party, have come out flatly against acceptance of the reparation experts' report.

During the first days following its publication, while all the parties of the Left and Center (excluding the Communists, who also reject it) declared in favor of "acceptance without amendment," which was the Social-Democratic viewpoint, to the government's more qualified "willingness to accept as a basis for negotiations" in the hope of later amending the payment figures in favor of Germany, the Right parties remained quiet. Now, however, they suddenly have opened their campaign.

**No Alternative Given.**

Without offering an alternative solution or suggesting any way of staving off the inevitable sanctions or prolongation of the impossible "Micum" treaties, which would be certain to follow Germany's rejection, the Nationalists say through the mouths of such responsible representatives of Helferich and Von Quaaz (who represents the industrialists) that the experts have offered another Versailles treaty, that Germany must not commit a sin against her own self-esteem and that even though the world is against her, Germany must reject the plan because, as Helferich says, "the only weight in favor of Germany's side is the problematical restoration of her economic and financial unity."

**Backers Say Nothing.**

From those who consider the Dawes propositions are Germany's only salvation little has been heard in the last few days regarding the heaviness of the reparation payments.

The fight now is concentrated to save the political provisions of the report being amended in favor of France. The Paris Temps' editorial taking the viewpoint that the allies cannot be compelled to make a decision in regard to political concessions before Germany decides to carry through the payments in the proposed program and that none of the allies is obligated to make any political guarantees, has excited lively comment and some dismay here, where opinion among the most conciliatory is that any atempt to meet payments without restoration of Germany's economic sovereignty would be mockery.

The Right parties are spreading and exaggerating adverse Paris news for election purposes. For instance, wide use is made of rumors that France is maneuvering to exclude America from the reparation commission sitting, although the moderate press takes pains to deny the reports.

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# VESSEL CAPTAIN OUTWITS REBELS

## American Dumps Guns Into Sea, Gets Cargo Despite Mexican Menace.

How an American captain escaped being shot for smuggling arms to rebels in Mexico, then escaped trouble with the rebels for not delivering the arms, installed a new propeller on a ship without being dry-docked, was reported lost for several weeks and finally arrived at Los Angeles harbor with a full cargo, was told when the American motorship Frank Lynch arrived from Cuerto Angeles, Mexico, recently.

The captain is Oscar Hammerstein, master of the craft which sailed for Quaymas from Los Angeles February 6, with a cargo of coffee.

On the way south the Frank Lynch lost two of her propeller blades. Nearing Quaymas, the Mexican super cargo of the vessel explained that several cases labeled hardware, in the hold, and loaded at San Francisco, were in reality cases of guns for the rebels. The supercargo explained that if the captain would put into Cuerto Angeles with the contraband he would split profits with him.

Captain Hammerstein responded by dumping the cases overboard. He then went into Quaymas and put on a new propeller, but the port authorities refused to give him clearance papers to Cuerto Angeles, where a cargo of coffee was awaiting the ship. At Salina Cruz clearance papers for Cuerto Angeles again were refused. Then he sailed to Champerico and obtained the necessary papers.

Arriving at Cuerto Angeles, he found the place in the hands of the rebels. The supercargo slipped ashore and explained to the rebels why the Frank Lynch didn't bring any guns. The rebel general threatened to 'get' the captain as he came ashore. The Frank Lynch, however, entered near two Federal gunboats and under their protection loaded her cargo of 28,000 bags of coffee, which was brought out to the ship in lighters.

## Musicians in Demand as German Husbands

Men with academic education who can play the piano are in special demand among German women in search of husbands. Marriage brokers offer little encouragement to men who have no degree and are not musical.

Some of the most successful marriage brokers have organized a club which gives entertainments for the purpose of bringing their clients together, and affording them a chance to look over various applicants under conditions which make it possible to judge their social fitness.

Strange requirements are stipulated by some of the wealthy women who want to marry. One insists that the man who wins her heart must be "poetically gifted and have a good knowledge of bee-keeping."

One of the earliest smoking "mixtures" in England was a small quantity of tobacco blended with horehound yarrow and foolsfoot.

# NEWS FROM CAPITAL

## What Congress Is Doing

An amendment designed to break up an alleged boycott in packing centers against co-operative market agencies was voted into the agricultural department appropriation bill by the house.

The proposal, made by Representative Rubey, Democrat, Missouri, would cut in half the $450,000 suggested for enforcement of the packers' and stockyards' act and authorize the secretary of agriculture to make up the difference by levies on commission houses.

The senate passed the soldier bonus bill.

The senate oil committee heard testimony as to the effect of drainings on naval oil reserves.

President Coolidge transmitted to the senate correspondence with foreign governments concerning oil concessions.

Revision of the reclamation law along lines suggested by Secretary Work's advisory committee was recommended to congress by President Coolidge.

The senate committee investigating the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, subpoenaed three members of the grand jury which acted in the case.

The senate Barsum bill carrying pension increases for veterans of the war of 1812 and the Spanish, Mexican and Indian wars was passed by the house.

The Daugherty investigating committee heard more charges of confiscated liquor being supplied to "officials" and inquired into enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

House members obtained the necessary number of signatures to a a petition to discharge the commerce committee from consideration of the Barkley bill to abolish the railroad labor board.

An extra appropriation of $1,500,000 to combat the foot and mouth disease was approved by the senate, and California representatives discussed quarantine regulations with the department of agriculture.

The house judiciary committee began hearings on bills to modify the Volstead act.

A bill to carry out work recommended by the special advisory commission on reclamation was introduced in the house.

The senate committee investigating the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, questioned L. V. Beaulieu, a Western attorney, about Wheeler's law practices.

Vice Chairman Plummer of the shipping board was questioned by a house investigating committee about the activities of Senator Pepper, Republican, referee in a claims case.

A group of Lutherans opposed the Sterling-Reed bill for a department of education before the house education committee.

A call for a national conference on outdoor recreation was issued by President Coolidge to meet in Washington, May 22 to 24.

A department of justice explanation of how seized liquor disappeared through "petty graft" was placed before the Daugherty committee.

An attack on the packers consent decree was made in the District of Columbia court of appeals by the California Co-operative Canneries.

Advocates of a modification of the Volstead act offered medical testimony in favor of 2.75 per cent beer in the hearing before the house judiciary committee.

Democratic members of the senate finance committee submitted a minority report on the revenue bill attacking the Mellon rates and other features of the majority report.

Secretary Wallace dispatched orders for federal forces to take over the fight in California against the foot and mouth disease.

Joint hearings by the senate and house irrigation committees were ordered to expedite relief legislation for settlers on irrigated lands.

The senate committee investigating the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, heard further testmony bearing upon the charges against him.

The senate began consideration of the tax bill.

The house agricultural committee reported the McNary-Haughen farm relief bill.

House leaders informed President Coolidge the house would be ready to adjourn June 1.

President Coolidge addressed members of the American Chemical society who visited the White House.

General John J. Pershing announced he would decline nomination for vice president if it were offered.

The annual appropriation bill for the department of agriculture, carrying $57,000,000, was passed by the house.

The funding of the Hungarian debt to the United States was announced.

The house began consideration of the child labor constitutional amendment.

A grand jury was selected to hear criminal charges growing out of the oil investigation.

The house shipping board investigating committee inquired into repair work on shipping board vessels.

Newton D. Baker and others opposed the Ford Muscle Shoals offer before the senate agriculture committee.

The McFadden bill to amend the national bank and federal reserve acts was reported by the banking committee.

River and harbor improvements estimated to cost $31,000,000 were approved by the house river and harbors committee.

The boundary commissioners appointed by the supreme court submitted their report on the Texas-Oklahoma Red river case.

Announcement was made that President Coolidge was attempting to work out a new solution of the Japanese immigration problem.

Invitations were issued by the American government for a conference of Central American republics looking to peace in Honduras.

President Coolidge, it was said at the White House, regards as logical and sound Senator Borah's recent declaration opposing enactment of bonus legislation and condemning moves for large appropriations.

# TROTZKY DROPS DREAM OF WAR TO FIND JOBS

War Minister Trotzky is about to turn from the sword to the plowshare. In other words, he will devote his principal efforts, after returning from his period of convalescence in the Caucasus, to reviving Soviet industry rather than to military affairs.

He is a member of the council of labor and defense—a body which has come to place the principal emphasis upon the labor instead of the defensive side of its activities—as well as minister of war, and has found that the reorganization of the army was carried out to such an extent while he was recovering his health that little remains for him to do.

The development of industry, on the other hand, has become one key to the problems of the Soviet system. The government is confronted with the necessity of placing it on a paying basis by adapting its products to market possibilities and solving the question of a satisfactory wage for workmen which will permit them the comforts and blessings promised under the Bolshevist regime.

**Industry Is Hit Hard.**

So-called "heavy" industry—steel, iron and machinery—is particularly in need of intelligent and energetic direction to adopt itself to other markets. It has been supported on government orders for railway material, but the government railways now are faced by a heavy deficit, and there is no demand for any quantity of rails or rolling stock.

These big plants, in which the party deliberately concentrated Communist workmen in order to dominate the key to the industry, now must face the crisis for themselves, as must Communist labor, unless it can convert itself quickly to other fields of production.

**Trades Offer Possibilities.**

Shipbuilding has been suggested as an alternative field, but it has poor prospects owing to shipping depression. Machinery trades offer attractive possibilities arising from the need of new machine equipment in Russia's antiquated and depreciated factories and of modern agricultural machinery, but these require a higher order of intelligent and careful management than was to be found in pre-war Russian industry.

Wages, too, are at a level which scarcely convince workers that all their troubles ended when the plants were nationalized. In Moscow and Leninegrad, for instance, where the highest wages were paid, the average is $8 a month for railway men and coal miners. This is barely half of the pre-war wage in purchasing power and industrial wages generally are in arrears, except in the textile industry.

**Trotzky Recovers Energy.**

The miners of one section, for example, received a part of their February arrears the second week of April, leaving some still due, and some, not all of the miners, then were paid 40 per cent of their March wages. The miners also are far in arrears on their payments of social insurance.

Trotzky's energy and enthusiasm, therefore, will find a rich field for activity in the work of the council of labor and defense. A friend who conversed with him asserts the war minister evidently has been restored to health and is simply oozing with enthusiasm after his long rest.

His "pep" is shown by the series of snappy speeches he made en route to Moscow in which he whacked the heads of all the enemies and opponents of bolshevism indiscriminately. He toned down his aggressiveness, however, upon reaching Moscow, and now is determining, in consultation with other party leaders, upon what field of labor he can best devote himself.

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# TWO SPINSTERS DRESS IN BURLAP

## Lodged in Jail Awaiting Sanity Test; Cruelty to Animals Charged.

Grotesquely clad in ragged burlap which was fastened to their bodies by hay wire, two elderly spinsters, well educated and reputed wealthy, were arraigned in police court in Chatham, Ont., charged with cruelty to animals.

They were Luella and Mary Ann Radmore, whom authorities lured away from their valuable 200-acre farm in Rome, N. Y., township, after having had to fire their guns into the air a score of times to frighten away the "evil spirits," the spinsters vowed lurked in the neighborhood.

The arresting officers told the court the prisoners had on the same kind of clothes they wore when taken in custody seven years ago on another charge of cruelty to animals. Milton Shaw, the jailer, later reported the prisoners refused to doff the garb for the feminine garments.

The cruelty charges were based upon evidence that sheep, hogs and cattle on their farm had died of starvation.

The sisters were sent to jail for a week to be examined for insanity while the charges would be investigated further. Their 82-year-old mother, who lived on the farm with and placed in care of welfare authorities.

# BILL TO INCLUDE CANAL SURVEY

## Ship Waterway Connecting Lake Erie and Hudson Given Impetus.

The house rivers and harbors committee has voted to include in the authorization bill, soon to be reported, a provision for an "examination and survey" of a ship canal "connecting Lake Erie and the Hudson river." The work will be done by a special board of engineers convened for the purpose. The appropriation will come out of the lump sum allowance for examinations and surveys included in the bill, if congress approves it.

As the rivers and harbors committee was holding its meetings the board of river and harbor engineers of the war department concluded its hearings on the 27-foot channel for the Hudson river as far north as Albany.

The board will consider the plans in executive session and probably direct that a report be sent to congress. It is hoped this will reach the capitol in time to be included in the river and harbor authorization bill.

The deeper Hudson, if approved, naturally would furnish a connecting link for the New York state ship canal, a study of which the committee has authorized. The engineers would determine whether in providing such a waterway the present barge canal could or should be utilized, assuming the co-operation of New York state, or whether there should be a power and navigation canal around Buffalo connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, using Lake Ontario to some point in the vicinity of Oswego and then building a new canal to connect with the Hudson or use part or all of the present barge canal system.

St. Lawrence waterway advocates have been aroused by the rapidity of recent developments, endangering the seaway project, although the western members of the rivers and harbors committee who voted for the proposal for the ship canal survey, said they did so in full confidence that it would prove the St. Lawrence route is the only practical outlet to the sea.

# PASTOR FIGHTS VOLSTEAD LAW

## Undesirable Conditions Obtaining Now Pictured for Congressmen.

Proponents of 2.75 per cent beer last week continued their advocacy before the house judiciary committee of modification of the Volstead act.

Representatives of the associations opposing prohibition coupled their testimony with that of the Rev. Roland W. Sawyer, a Congregational minister of Ware, Mass., in a review of undesirable conditions which they said resulted from the alleged inability to enforce prohibition.

Grandmother's pumpkin pie was brought under suspicion by Dr. C. Vorbeck, St. Louis, who said the sugar, wafer and yeast put in the delicacy might produce a "beer kick" than permitted under the one half of one per cent standard which he said should be raised to 2½ per cent.

"The divine law of fermentation," Charles A. Windle, Chicago, representing the Illinois division of the association said, has given grape growers $1,600,000,000 since the "Volstead era' began.

The Rev. Mr. Sawyer, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, said the "jolly and jovial exhileration of the old days" has departed and that an undesirable substitute in its place. He charged those who were responsible for the Volstead act with not keeping faith with those who voted for the eighteenth amendment. Those who wanted the amendment, he asserted, did not contemplate such rigid enforcement as the act provides.

"You have sought to make crime," he said, of what is not moral wrong and that which common sense and conscientiousness does not believe a moral wrong.

"It is about time," he said, "that the common people who have made sire to put over some fanatical law get together and pass a sane law."

## Wishing Pool Coins Swell Hospital Fund

The wishing pool at the Jenolan caves in Sydney, Australia, into which coins are thrown for two local hospitals, has once more been cleared, the record sum of $1,[illegible] being gathered.

This represents about 13 months' collection. The collection is made mostly of small coins, including 10,138 three-penny pieces and 13,[illegible] pennies.


S.S.S. keeps away Pimples

THERE are thousands of women who wonder why their complexions do not improve in spite of all the face treatments they use. They should not continue to wonder. Eruptions come from blood impurities and a lack of rich blood-cells. S. S. S. is acknowledged to be one of the most powerful, rapid and effective blood cleansers known. S. S. S. builds new blood-cells. This is why S. S. S. routs out of your system the impurities which cause boils, pimples, blackheads, acne, blotches, eczema, tetter, rash. S. S. S. is a remarkable flesh-builder. That's why underweight people can quickly build up their lost flesh, get back their normal weight, pink, plump cheeks, bright eyes, and "pep."

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

# RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

### JUSTICE OF THE PEACE— Is He a Wet or Dry.

almost forgotten the ...ice of the peace. All at ... was a big noise about ...ourt courts being ...atters of enforcing pro- ...

... justices have been ... will be severely pun- ...honesty. They would ... constables who ... suspected of hav- ... moonshine.

... seems to have been a ... made by and between ... and the officer. Pay ... and we will not call ...

... instances there were re- ... that if so much ... paid regularly there ... arrests, or if arrests ... fines would be light ...

... proposal is made to have ... legislature do away ... of justice of the ... will be very strong ... this move. The justice ... the farmers' court ... differences could be ... costs not excessive. ... justice of the peace ... position. It comes ... the English courts ... holding the job was ... in the old days it ... honor and any man ... the office was brand- ... to his country.

... town and city mayors ... disgrace as some ...stices of the peace ... honor war. In a few ... were set by ... officials who would ... tourists and make them ... fine which was some- ... among the crooks.

... your justice of the ... each township has ... Country folks made ... in the old days to select and ... their most trusted citizens to ... that should still be the ... court, high or low, ... above the taint of sus- ...

... and Mrs. Farmer, it is your ... everything you can to ... honest justice in your town- ... not a wet grafter or a dry ... either. Do it now and at the ...

### MRS. GOOD WIFE— Beware of Two Husbands.

Some wives do strange things. A Philadelphia woman admits that she had two husbands. One was a weight husband. The other a shoe-time hubby. The first was a carpenter who worked for wages. The other was a rich banker, who owned a fat salary.

During the day she lived in a very humble home, where there was none too much furniture. At night she went to her other home and reveled in luxury and ease.

Her children were at her first home, in the modest house. The carpenter was their father. The woman was discovered playing her double role and those who knew her secret demanded that she pay hush money to them. She did. Then they demanded more. Still she paid. Finally their demands became so great that she had to forge notes and checks. Then she was caught. The whole story was exposed. No doubt she will get a prison sentence. The maths and fables of olden times hardly have a tale so strange as this. The city has many odd tales never told. One-half of the people do not know what the other half does or says. Good thing.

The old farm may be a little quiet and humdrum sometimes, but it does not feed as many human beasts to the jail and prisons as the city does. To die happy should be one of the great aims of life. This woman is to be pitied, not because she has been caught, but because she was such a fool. She says she did it for her children, to get money. It was a disgrace for them.

### FARMERS HELP BANKS— Some Bankers Are Greedy.

Here is a story which we clip from the news of the day. It is well worth reading. It shows how a banker can be a dunce and do himself and his bank an injury by not treating regular customers as they deserve.

This story is written by a farm woman. It is likely to fit many farm women who may have had a similar experience. This story is told well. We wish all farm ladies had the courage to talk out in meeting. Here is the story:

"For more than 20 years we have had a checking account in a reliable banking institution, often getting down very low and sometimes having as much as a thousand dollars for months at a time, depending on the crops. Sickness and other things known to people all over the land. Our farm is free from all debt and well improved fertile land. Besides that we have some other assets in the shape of first mortgages on farms. For at least 10 years back we have come under the meaning of the phrase used so much in the country, fairly well off. No debts are allowed to accumulate and there has never been a judgment hanging over us. In fact, inwardly we felt quite proud of being conservative and fairly substantial.

"Well, the time came when an emergency demanded that we sacrifice our mortgages or borrow several thousand dollars from the bank until some securities came due. Armed with a mortgage for $3,900 and several other smaller ones we confidently applied at the bank for a loan but were told by the cashier that we should have to see the president, who was not in. And when he did come in he curtly said that the bank was not loaning money, and if it did it would be seven per cent taken out in advance. In other words, the man who had profited by one small savings for many years curtly turned us down. He had been all smiles and offered his aid in matters financially many times when we came to make deposits, but on this occasion was almost too busy to spare a moment of his valuable time. The next day when we went into the bank he was to exceedingly busy that he never looked up from the desk where he was working.

"And now lest somebody think we are not what money lenders call a good moral risk, let me say that we went at once to another bank and got the money without trouble at six per cent payable when due. It seems a hard thing to do in an emergency to have to apply to a bank where they had never profited by my little earnings and savings, but something had to be done and at once. I might say also that a lawyer friend to whom I confided my troubles offered to secure the loan for six per cent, payable when due, at another bank, in the county seat, of which he is a director. This will show that we have a standing in financial matters in the community in which we live.

"It did not take very long to have a moving day for us and get our few dollars into an institution that tries to take care of patrons in emergencies as I think any right-minded person would do."

### CARRY THE MESSAGE— Of Smile and Good Cheer.

Be a broadcaster. Be a radio set. Be contagious. Be a booster. Do some lifting. Be cheerful. Be a friend. Wear a smile all the while.

Here's a chunk of cheer which you can take and scatter there and here. Just half a dozen golden thoughts. If you plant them they will grow. Do it now.

Here they are:

I will talk health instead of sickness.

I will talk prosperity instead of failure.

I will carry good news instead of bad news.

I will tell a cheerful tale instead of a sad one.

I will encourage instead of criticise.

I will be a friend of every one.— Blanche E. Herbert.

### LET THE HENS LAY— Season of Bloom and Boom.

The old hen is in bloom at this season of the year. Let her boom the egg business. The old hen, God bless her. She's a factory that turns out billions of eggs and millions of dollars. Take care of her and she will take care of you. Here is a story we pick up on the way to news:

"More than 5,000,000 farms in the United States produce eggs annualy valued at more than $500,000. There are many specialized egg farms along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and scattered to a less extent throughout the country, but the great bulk of market eggs used on the large eastern markets comes from the middle-western states where eggs are produced mainly as a side line on general farms.

"In the ordinary course of marketing the eggs pass through a number of hands and must undergo a journey of 1,000 miles or so before they pass across the counter from the retailer to the consumer. More than 47,000 cars of eggs alone are annually transported by rail. New York city is the largest consuming market, followed by Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

"Egg production is uneven throughout the year, being heavy in the spring and summer and light in the fall and winter. To fit the supply of eggs to the demand which is much more evenly spread over the year, it is necessary to hold about 12 per cent of the eggs in storage against the months of low production in the fall and winter."

### OLD ARM CHAIR— Cozy Corner of the Home.

What is the value of the old arm-chair in which we rest and often drift away to dreamland and fairy land?

Ask grandmother and grandfather. Ask mother and father what the old arm chair is worth in dollars if they could never get another.

They will ponder and puzzle over what answer to give. They may never have thought of its value in money. They may never have awakened to the fact that this old arm chair is the cozy corner of the home where rest and ease comes back to tired feet and aching backs.

The old arm chair has been the nursery room for many a babe in its mother's arms. It is the after-supper harbor where the spirit of Morpheus comes and lures us away to sleep and rest and gets us ready for bed and a new day.

Take a good look at that old arm chair in your home. Give thanks to the man who invented this piece of furniture that has brought more rest and comfort to the world than any other invention.

Get your picture taken in that old chair. It is your friend. When day is done it welcomes you to its fold. It holds you there because no other thing you buy so well fits you when weary and worn.

In the old arm chair mother sings her lullaby song to the babe and woos it away to slumberland and shut-eye-town. You and I have taken that same trip a thousand times in days long gone by.

Yes, treat the old chair kindly. There ought to be a pair of chairs in the home. Therein let father and mother drift gracefully on into age and declining years together. Give it the best place in the house.

### HERE IS A DREAM— For Housewife.

Does every housewife have a dream and hope of some day having things just right in her home? Many do.

What is that dream? If you could have your dream come true what words would tell the tale of your wish and hope? What plans would you write down by which to guide the maker of dreams and fancy?

Here is a clipping we clip from McCall's Magazine. It may have and hold a part of your dream which you hope will some day be realized. Read it and keep it.

Here is the message:

1. By preparing in the morning as much as possible of the mid-day and evening meals?

2. By using a fireless cooker or regulated oven to cook a meal while you do other things?

3. By doing your marketing two or three times a week instead of every day?

4. By taking a tray or tea-wagon to the pantry or refrigerator and collecting everything you need at one trip?

5. By keeping seasonings near the stove?

6. By placing the serving dishes and dinner plates on the warming shelf before you leave the kitchen to take care of itself for the afternoon?

7. By laying out the silver, linen and glassware for dinner before you leave the kitchen?

8. By preparing on Saturday morning for Sunday dinner and supper?

9. By keeping enough food in the house to supply the table for several days and to be prepared, always, for the unexpected guest?

10. By having a well-stocked "emergency shelf" of prepared and semi-prepared foods?

### DO FARM LADIES MEET— It Is a Good Treat.

Many farm women read the Blade. Many have read it a long time and will continue to do so to the end of their days.

We wonder how many of these farm ladies have no regular time and place at which they can meet other farm ladies.

Of course, there are many women who live in town and city who have no membership in any club or organization. Some do not want such a chance. All good women should be glad and even anxious to have some group or club to mingle and mix with her sex.

Lady meetings will take away a lot of trouble and lonesomeness. It will be the spice of life. Do not overdo this thing. Some town and city ladies go to extremes, often at the expense of home life.

Think it over. Get together with somebody. Start with two if necessary. Then make it three. From three on the crowd will grow.

### THE FUN OF CHILDREN— Lines You Will Like.

One of the best monthly magazines that we read is published by E. T. Meredith, former secretary of agriculture in President Wilson's cabinet. Mr. Meredith is a citizen of Iowa.

The name of his magazine to which we refer is "Fruit, Garden and Home." He publishes several monthly magazines, but this one is well-nigh his best.

Here is a little poem by Jacob F. Weintz. Its title is "The Crime o' Little Children."

Folks kin cry about the collar
That's all soiled with finger prints
An' bemoan the bulgin' bosom,—
Th' dirty cuffs' bewrinkled dints;
But when those smudgy hand-marks
Come from lovin' hands o' kids,
I'm a-willin' that the laundries
For my washin' send their bids!

It's the dirt that grown-ups scatter
That makes me sad indeed at heart,
An' deceitful words they mutter
That makes compassion in me start;
But grime o' little children,
Which they shed in lovin' fun,
Cannot soil a soul or conscience,
An' I love 'em every one!

### OUR PAPER MONEY— Best in the World.

Yes, our paper money is the best in the world. It not only buys the most per unit but it is of the best paper, brightest color and the finest engraving work in the world.

We have seen the paper currency of many other nations. The color is more or less dull. The paper is of poor fiber and quality and it soon runs out and ravels or breaks.

Even our coins are boldly stamped. Every letter is clear and distinct and stands out. The designs and pictures on our money are far superior to the money pictures of any other country.

Our money pieces are a good trade mark of our country. Our artists in the bureau of printing and engraving at Washington are the most expert in their line in the world.

The paper used to make our money bills is the best quality that can be made. Its texture and composition are a secret. The process of making this money is closely guarded.

When you get hold of a new bill of any denomination, take a good look at same. It is a thing of beauty. The chances are that you have never taken the time to see all the sights that can be seen on a $1 or a $10,000 bill. Try it once. Do it now.

Can you find the letter "M" four times on a silver dollar? Can you look at a silver coin and tell at what U. S. mint it was made? Have you only been looking at a part of your money? It's time to see the whole picture.

Our postage stamps and bonds are in keeping with our beautiful money bills. No other country can equal Uncle Sam's artists in this line. Currency, stamps and bonds have a dash and flash of color and tints that make each and all a joy to look at.

### FORD WINS SUCCESS— His Railroad Makes Profit.

Big railroad men winked the other eye when Henry Ford bought a railroad. They were wise. They, only, knew how to operate and manipulate a railway system. They felt sorry for Ford. They agreed that Henry might know how to make a tin Lizzie, but it was a joke for him to think he could win success as a railway manager.

Ford bought the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad. It runs through the home town where the editor of Rural Welfare lives. It had been in the hands of a receiver and a money loser from the day it was built until Ford bought it at sheriff's sale.

New York smart set tried to manage it. They milked it. Gave the public as little service as possible. Paid big salaries to the higherups, who did not earn anything, and made no effort to keep the road in good condition. This was the same old tale told of too many railroads.

Ford found 2,700 people on the payroll. He fired half of them. Hauled more freight. Improved the service and roadbed and made a half-million dollars' profit the first year. He wanted to reduce the freight rates and the New York crowd used influence on the government officials at Washington, and Ford was ordered not to reduce his rates.

Rural Welfare editor has before him a statement that Ford's road made a clear profit of $1,800,000 in the year 1923, and that he expects to clear a profit of $2,500,000 in 1924.

Here is the joke Ford is playing on the New York crowd. Some of that set has stock in the road. Ford refuses to pay any dividends. He is using all the profits to enlarge the capacity of his road which he intends shall be the model railway of the world and give the best service to freight and passenger service.

Ford owns nearly all the stock, but the city set has a little of it. Henry is having great sport giving this smart-set the third degree. He says they drew dividends on a lot of watered stock in days gone by, when they ought to have given better service to the public, and that now it is the common people's turn to get the best of the bargain and the dividends.

If railroads were all run as the flivver king runs his freight rates could probably be reduced one-half and the roads still make more real profit than they are now making. Honest-to-God management and service are the cornerstones on which Ford has built his business.

The man at whom veteran railroad men laughed and even pitied, is the man who is blazing a new trail in the railway world and he is making both money and fun out of the game. Why not get the Ford spirit into public business and reduce taxes one-half and double the service we now get?

### FAIR MANAGERS SCHOOL— To Be Held in Chicago.

We have received an invitation to attend a school for the men and women who manage state and county fairs.

The fair school will be held at the University of Chicago during the week of May 12 to 17.

We do not know whether there is any cut and dried way to run a fair. Common sense, honesty and decency will do more for fairs than any other policy or medicine. We would not want fairs all alike. We want variety.

Those who take this week's school must pay $15 tuition. This may prove a blessing to some fairs. Fairs are becoming over-organized, and as a result, like other business, is becoming more expensive. The big city fellow wants to dictate how a country fair shall be run.

Our schools have become over-organized. The result is more expense and less efficiency in too many cases. Our government is over-organized and the result is too many jobs, too much expense and less law enforcement.

Why not give organization a rest. It needs a vacation. It has been overworked for several years.

### COFFINS AND FLOWERS— Is There Graft in Both.

On the train we hear talk. As a rule folks say on trains just what they think about things. This is especially true if two strangers meet and get into conversation.

Recently we heard two ladies airing their grievances. One said that all undertakers ought to be in jail. She said that she had inside information which led her to believe that undertakers were robbing folks and taking advantage of their sorrow.

The other lady said her grouch was against the florist who charged six times as much for flowers for funerals as the flowers are worth, and that this man was a grafter who took advantage of your desire to show a little tribute to your dead friends.

Frequently we hear complaints along this line, but seldom are such sharp and harsh things said as to call these coffin-flower merchants grafters. There is no excuse for an undertaker charging $300 for a coffin that costs him less than $50. His services are worth something, but hardly five times what the coffin costs.

More folks should grow flowers in season. There is a natural turn of the mind to charge all that will be paid by folks who are in a mood of sorrow. The flower custom has been growing to unreasonable size.

Flowers for the sick room will bring more cheer to the person who is sick than flowers will bring to a corpse at the grave.

### THE ENGLISH CHURCH— May Get Into Politics.

Church and preachers can not make politics any worse than they now are. Perhaps they might make politics better. The meaning of the word politics is knowing how to conduct public business as it should be conducted.

Here is a clipping we take from the Christian Century:

"Seven English bishops associated with the Industrial Christian Fellowship have issued a plea for frank dealing by the church with national affairs. They protest that it is time every reference in the pulpit to public questions ceased to be called 'politics.' They complain that the word is often used disparagingly of the purest and most elementary application of Christian ethics to affairs, and that to refuse that application is to ruin the church's influence in the national life. 'The church should seek to be free of party politics, but every pulpit in the land should resound with national politics. There are sins which lie at the root of political and economic evils.' The bishops believe that the church is presented today with the greatest opportunity it has had since the days of Pentecost, if only it can effectively proclaim the kingdom of God to statesmen, employers, controlers of monopolies and combines, trade unionists and laborers throughout the land, as offering the key to the true relationship between man and man, nation and nation."

### PLANT MELON SEEDS— To Meet Your Needs.

Yes, the most of us like melons. They are health medicine later in the season. They please the taste and appetite. Let's have more melons.

Pick a choice spot. Prepare it well. Make it a fit home for your melon patch. Watermelons. Muskmelons. Canteloupes. All these come in the melon family.

For market and home use you should grow melons. If you live on a main travel road the tourists will pay you profit prices if you will go to the trouble of erecting a neat stand with a little colored bunting to make it gay and inviting.

Grow the melon vine. It will have many children. A good seed catalog or garden magazine will give you all the hints and helps that you may need to grow a good crop. Many of our readers will know the game as well as anyone can tell them.

Grow melons. Do it now. Plant the seed now. You will meet the melon by and by. Melons are good neighbors to other garden crops. By the way, did any Blade readers ever raid a melon patch?

### HOME-GROWN FERTILIZER— Lingers in Barnyard.

Is it not a fact that you and your neighbors ought to clean up the barnyard this spring and spread the home-grown fertilizer on field and garden before you plow and plant?

Too many farmers neglect this. By so doing they lose many dollars. They grow poor crops instead of good. They have ugly looking barn yards instead of being neat and tidy.

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, you must learn to be business folks every day in the year. You should not expect success on the farm unless you deserve success. Clean up the barnyard. Your fields are hungry for soil nourishment. You have to pay a big price when you buy commercial fertilizer. Do it now. Give the old farm a chance to look good

# WHEN THE LORD'S LIGHTNING STRIKES

## The International Sunday School Lesson for May 4 Is, "The Assyrian Exile of Israel"— II Kings 11-17.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

ONE clear difference between the way the newspapers and the Bible treat events is that the former confines itself to the facts, whereas the Bible stresses the causes. The same contrast exists between the historical records—whether written in ancient stone monuments or in modern school books—and the narrative of Scripture. True, the Bible also gives the facts, but it is more concerned with the forces.

That is one reason why the Bible is never out of date. It deals with what is permanent in every situation; the spiritual qualities, as it were. Events grow out of date, and their importance is obscured by time; but principles abide. Merely as a fragment of ancient history the ups and downs of a small nation settled along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, the story of the Jews would not be worth bothering our heads about today; but as a clear revelation of the working of moral laws, and as a revelation of Divine will, the record merits the weekly study that it is receiving from more than 20,000,000 members of the Sunday school. Hebrew history is news seen in the light of the eternal verities.

**The Grim Inevitable.**

As present day spectators watch the opening scenes of the motion picture, "The Ten Commandments," they usually may be heard expressing their horror at the approach of the huge wheels which bear a statue of Pharaoh toward the helpless body of an exhausted Hebrew slave, whom the cruel taskmaster will not permit to be rescued. There is a ghastly inevitableness about the grim tragedy that is dramatic. The fate of the victim is inescapable, like the old theatrical device of the hero tied to the railway track with a train approaching.

Something of this same tragic sense is present in the story of old Israel; as indeed it is always present in life. The ultimate fate of the Jews was written clearly upon their early departure from those laws which were laid down as the way of life. They had blindly hurled themselves in front of the undeviating car of justice. Their deportation to Asspria was but the logical outcome of their defiance of Jehovah. For if the centuries have taught anything to the human race they have declared the supreme truth that there is a moral God in the heavens, as well as a moral law on earth, who surely reckons with both nations and with individuals.

There are many advantages in being 50 years old. One of them is that a person is able to see some experiences from their beginnings to their endings. He has watched lives unfold and then shrivel up. He has seen fools, and the fruit of folly. He has looked upon the godly, who have had the loyalty to "wait on the Lord" and has witnessed the triumph of their faith. The slow and steady processes of God have been written before the eyes of every observant person of 50. To him the Scripture is no idle word which declares, "There is a way that seemeth right to man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Even in the short space of one generation it is possible to behold the departure of nations from the paths of righteousness, and the price they have to pay. The past 10 years in the Near East is almost as clear a record of the vindication of God's moral laws as the story of old Israel itself.

**Were the Ten Tribes Lost?**

Only the real student is likely to follow the details of the story of the fall of the northern kingdom of Israel, and the captivity of the 10 tribes by Assyria. This began under Tiglath-Pileser (who reigned over Assyria, 745-727 B. C.) and continued under his successors, Shalmanese and Sargon II. by whom it was consummated. This lesson is a wide door opened into the whole fascinating field of Assyrian archaeology, and of the records on excavated stones and clay tablets.

Some Bible students, with a bent toward the "Anglo-Israel" theory that the lost 10 tribes are the Anglo-Saxon people, will range far afield in curious speculation—a striking present-day instance of how men and women will allow a non-essential point to engross them. Well do I remember how, less than a year ago, I used to sit on the captain's deck of a great Mediterranean liner, beneath the indescribable stars of the East, and listen to the skipper, a splendid Scot, expound his belief that the Anglo-Saxons are the lost 10 tribes.

Once, before the war, I had a conference with the Grand Rabbi of Bagdad, and his venerable fellow rabbis, upon this question of what had become of exiled Israel. Mark you: this was in the very land of the exile; and I was led to broach the subject by the presence of so many Jews in the villages along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. After much solemn warning of heads and stroking of long beards, in a veritable session of a modern Sanhedrin, the Grand Rabbi told me that the doctors of the law were unanimous in declaring that the tribes were never lost; and that they still remain in the land of exile.

Still another incidental phase of the lesson that will appeal to many is the device of Sargon in filling the depopulated land of Israel with assorted foreigners, so that the hybrid Samaritans were created. The application of this point is the present trend toward what may be called the Samaritanization of Canada and the United States. Our immigration question is not quite as modern a phenomenon as some of us may have thought; nor wholly unrelated to spiritual considerations.

Every wise reader of the present day will draw the parallel between the deportation of populations in the Near East, within the past 10 years, and this ancient exile of Israel. The recent tragedy is much the greater in size if not in significance; for it, too, roots back into the soil of the sins of nations which confess allegiance to God. Perfidious politics on the part of the "Christian" European nations is the cause of the vast tragedy of the exiled millions of Near East peoples.

**Automobiles in Exile Lands.**

Detroit automobiles, specially made for this romantic service, now cross in 18 hours the bitter desert between Syria and ancient Assyria and Babylonia that it took the exiled Israelites weary weeks to traverse. laws that the exiles symbolized. Vain is our study if we cannot see the forces behind the facts; the principle underlying the procedure.

The lightnings of the Lord strike a nation when it has gone too far in defiance of Him and of His clear laws. Israel had sold itself into the slavery of sin before it was carried into the slavery of Assyria. The people had separated from Jehovah before they were separated from their land. Sin, sheer, stark, simple sin—explains the terrible fate that wiped out the northern 10 tribes of Israel as a nation.

If this story does not clearly show the awfulness and odiousness of sin, what words of man can do so? The Bible standard of righteousness, with its loathing and abhorrence for sin, is needed in the nations and in individual lives today as never before. "Prudent" public men who cry "hush! hush!" over revealed crimes and widespread disregard of law, need to read this Old Testament record. Not less, but more horror for crime and sin is the passion for present day patriots. Children should be reared today to do right and to hate wrong; to acquire something of God's own hot anger at sin. In the moving words of the assigned lesson passage, we hear the voice of the patient Lord, crying to our own land and time: "Depart from evil and do good;" "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any nation." Only men and women who see straight upon the essential moralities are qualified to teach this resounding lesson.

The Scripture itself is more impressive than any comment upon it:

"And the children of Israel did secretly things that were not right against Jehovah their God; and they built them high places in all their cities, from the tower of the watchman to the fortified city; and they set them up pillars and Asherim upon every hill, and under every green tree, and there they burnt incense in all the high places as did the nations whom Jehovah carried away before them; and they wrought wicked things to provoke Jehovah to anger; and they served idols, whereof Jehovah had said unto them, Ye shall not do this thing. Yet Jehovah testified unto Israel, and unto Judah, by every prophet and every seer, saying, Turn ye from your evil ways, and keep my commandments and my statutes, according to all the law which I commanded your fathers, and which I sent to you by my servants the prophets. Notwithstanding they would not hear, but hardened their neck, like to the neck of their fathers, who believed not in Jehovah their God. And they rejected His statutes, and His covenant that He made with their fathers, and His testimonies which He testified unto them; and they followed vanity, and became vain, and went after the nations that were round about them, concerning whom Jehovah had charged them that they should not do like them. And they forsook all the commandments of Jehovah, their God, and made them molten images, even two calves, and made an Asherah, and worshiped all the host of heaven, and served Baal. And they caused their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire, and used divination and enchantments, and sold themselves to do that which was evil in the sight of Jehovah, to provoke Him to anger. Therefore Jehovah was very angry with Israel and removed them out of his sight; there was none left but the tribe of Judah only."

# ROASTING GIVES KICK TO COFFEE

## Scientists' Experiments Reveal No Ill Effects of Beverage.

German and Swiss scientists who have been investigating the effect of coffee, tea and cocoa on the human system, have reached the conclusion that coffee and cocoa are stimulating, chiefly because of the chemical changes brought about by roasting. Experiments were made upon both men and dogs to discover the effects. These showed that tea was less exhilarating than coffee and cocoa.

Coffee from which the caffeine had been extracted also was tested, and men who had used this beverage without knowing the change made in it underwent the same stimulation enjoyed by those drinking ordinary coffee. They did not, however, have the increase in blood pressure which came to those who drank coffee from which the caffeine had not been extracted.

It was the conclusion of the investigators that the roasting of coffee and cocoa change them in such a manner that when used in drinks they cause a secretion of acidity in the stomach which has a refreshing effect and increases the power for mental effort.

## Tory Club Casts Out Labor Rule Friends

Because of their sympathy with the Labor government, Lord Cheimsford, secretary of the navy, and Oswald Mosley, a prominent member of parliament, have been banned by an exclusive Tory club.

The "1900" club was formed after a great Tory defeat in 1906. Composed of the elite of aristocrats, all of the highest blue blood and the most immaculate Tory convictions, it was founded as a place where its members could meet and condole with one another in misfortune.

One of its rules states that all members of the club must "promote and further generally the interests of the Tory party." So the command has gone forth: "They must go!" And the sentence on labor sympathizers was put into immediate execution.

The Burmese woman is usually the business head of the family and according to authorities her highest ambition is to maintain her husband in lordly idleness and to supply him with abundant funds for cock fighting, bullock cart racing and gam-

# VICTIM STRIPPED BY TRAIN DRAFT

## Hugs Ground Between Rails and Escapes With Cuts, Shoulder Break.

Her clothing stripped from her body when she was run over by 85 cars af a freight train, Miss Ruth Craycraft, 15 years old of Greenup, Ky., is recovering from what likely will be her nearest escape from death.

Miss Craycraft and her chum, Leona Thompson, 15 years old, were on their way to prayer meeting, walking on the railroad tracks. A freight train ran upon them before they could jump to safety.

Miss Thompson was thrown from the rails, slightly injured, but Miss Craycraft was drawn under the train. Eighty-five cars passed over her. She is very slender. She lay motionless as the train passed over her. The machinery under the cars tugged at her clothing, but she was not killed.

Persons who saw the accident rushed to where the girl lay and found her suffering from a broken shoulder, severe scalp wound and cuts about the body. She virtually was stripped of her clothing.

The girl was taken to a hospital and was on the operating table for four hours, but she will recover.

The engineer did not know of the accident until he reached a station four miles away. Then he found the girl's hat on his engine and some of her clothing under the trucks.

# DELAY OPENING OF TUT'S COFFIN

## Weighs Two Tons and Is of Grayish - Pinkish Hue; Eight Feet Long.

Fully three weeks, perhaps months, must elapse before the shrines in the tomb of Tutenkhamun can be dismantled and the pharoah's sarcophagus reached. Howard Carter made this known last week, saying it was possible that the joinery of the shrines might compel him to alter the scaffolding and the whole plan of dismantling operations thereby delaying the opening of the sarcophagus.

The raising of the lid of the immense quartz coffin which Carter estimates may weigh a ton or two, will be a difficult operation. Carter describes the sarcophagus as very large and long. It is of a grayish-pinkish hue, its curious tint suggesting that it may have been painted. It is more than eight feet long and about five and a half feet high. These are rough estimates as only the front of the sarcophagus has been seen.

The protective goddesses on each corner are executed in high relief, with arms extended around either side. The removal of the roof of the outer canopy enabled a better view of the rural paintings, disclosing the fact that apes are depicted on the wall at the foot of the shrine, recalling similar mural paintings on the tomb of Tutenkhamun's successor, who decorated his predecessor's tomb as shown by his image on one of the walls.

The newspaper correspondents spent a half hour examining the joinery of the Pharoah's sepulchre.

Carter was perched on the scaffolding which has been constructed about the canopy, busily engaged planning the next steps. He drew the attention of the correspondents to the many evidences of hasty or careless work on the part of the joiners or undertakers who 30 centuries ago by the light of smoky lamps assembled the four shrines about the great crystaline sarcophagus.

On the golden entablature of the second shrine, the lintel above the doors and below the curvature of the cornice, are marks left by the copper chisels or levers of the ancient carpenters as they eased the lintel into place and at the corners are bruises in the golden gesso-plaster on wood—made by the hammer of some workman who battered the side of the shrine into position.

Here and there are scratches, while in the ancient gilding are clearly visible the foreman's indication marks in hieroglyphics, exactly the same as a modern foreman scrawls in pencil directions for the guidance of the workmen.

## Eskimo Boys Show Ability as Seamen

The steamer Boxer, of the United States bureau of education, was in Juneau, Alaska, recently preparing to go south after her first season of service as a floating industrial school. Throughout the winter the Boxer carried 19 students, Eskimo lads who had distinguished themselves in the seventh and eighth grades of government schools.

Eight of the students came from between Point Barrow and Wainwright inlet, the farthest north of all United States land, and the rest from the Panhandle, or southeastern Alaska. They were taught navigation, gas engineering and radio telegraphy.


## FACE BROKE OUT IN RED PIMPLES

Trouble Spread to Neck and Arms. Cuticura Heals.

"My face broke out in red pimples; my left cheek and forehead were covered with them, and on my right cheek was a patch of scaly, sore eruptions. Later the trouble spread to my neck and arms. The breaking out kept me awake for hours it pained so badly.

"I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using the free sample for three days the eruptions started to heal. I purchased more and in three weeks I was healed." (Signed) Miss Bessie D. Poshard, Carmi, Ill., Sept. 25, 1923.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for all toilet uses. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Samples Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.


# ISLE IS REPLICA OF OLD ENGLAND

## Tasmania, Once Convict Abode, Is Now Peaceful Spot.

Tasmania, one of the countries to appear most recently in cablegrams as experiencing earthquake shocks, is the subject of the following bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society:

"The original inhabitants of Tasmania were black and woolly-haired, but differed from the Australian aborigines. They are said to have been the most primitive people of modern times, having the development of men of the Stone Age. Only about 2,000 strong in 1803, they rapidly disappeared. Their going constitutes one of the most tragic chapters in the history of the white settlement of new lands.

**Suffered Convict Blight.**

"Like Australia, Tasmania suffered in the early years of its settlement from the blight of convict transportation. Its first settlement was a penal colony, and for a number of years only convicts and their guards made up its population. Free settlers came in also but shipload after shipload of felons and robbers, horse thieves and burglars were dumped among them until 1853 when the British government was induced to abandon that method of disposing of its criminals.

"Naturally Tasmania in the early days, with such human material, was an inferno. Many convicts escaped to the back country. They became 'bush-rangers,' unprincipled thugs, who, operating in bands, attacked the settlers, robbed them, and killed their victims like wild beasts. Their brutal treatment of the natives aroused their enmity against the whites and they, too, attacked the settlements.

**Blacks Exterminated.**

"This led to retaliation in which the blacks were practically exterminated. The few survivors were placed in a reservation in 1832, but they did not thrive and the last full-blooded native died in 1876. Only a few half-castes remain today. After the natives were gotten out of the way the bush-rangers were rounded up and executed.

"Purged of its unruly elements by the elimination of the blacks and the bush-rangers, and by the exodus of many ex-convicts to the Australian gold fields, Tasmania settled down to a quiet life in which today one can find no traces of the hectic pioneering days. The inhabitants are almost entirely of British and Irish stock born in the island. This fact together with the cool climate and the flourishing crops of Europe, make Tasmania more truly a replica of Old England than any other British colony."

## Denby Indorses Coolidge's Rule

Abandonment of the direct primary and return to the convention system was urged by Edwin Denby, former secretary of the navy, in an address last week. Mr. Denby also expressed himself as opposed to any amendment of the prohibition enforcement laws, "unless it is to make them harder to evade," and reiterated his defense of his part in the naval reserve leases. His address closed with an unqualified indorsement of the administration of President Coolidge.

"I do not believe in trying to do away with liquor and keeping it too," said Mr. Denby. "The evil is so terrible, its roots so deep in the history of the human race, and time so short in which we have tried even to control it, that it is too soon to call prohibitory legislation a failure."

The use of light colored inert mineral powders for "dusting" coal mines to prevent dust explosions is now extensively employed in Europe.


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There are two weekly publications—leaders in their respective fields—that you should have in your home.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1924

Those who declare prohibition is a failure might say the same of the Ten Commandments.

Granted that man reached his present state through evolution, why did evolution stop and turn him over to the surgeons?

What we would like to know—were our ancestors proud of their ancestors?

Lima Peane thinks the girl of Cave Man days said to herself: "I'll run my doggonedest but hope he catches me."

We imagine the devil dislikes losing a faithful friend.

Taxing the people is the only way the government has of getting money out of them.

With thirty Democratic hats in the ring the prospects are good for a rummage sale.

One reason that farmers accomplish more than congress is that they don't meet at noon and adjourn at 5 o'clock.

Temptation lures us with sweet notes and then Retribution howls at our heels, like a hound dog on a warm trail.

"Miss Christabel Pankhurst says the world is getting worse all the time." We feel that way ourselves after eating a piece of restaurant pie.

Germany will never pay because she feels like it.

If the man boasts that he is self-made there is still some polishing to be done.

"An instrument has been devised to tell when a man is drunk." Unnecessary these days. Leave it to the coroner.

Some parents are more particular about putting the cat out than getting the children in at night.

A Paris girl has won the latest beautiful back prize. But such contests don't mean much, there being so many backs in the world that haven't been exhibited.

If it is true that the old kaiser is unhappily married we're rather sorry for the woman.

A good dog runs all the risks when he falls in love with a man who isn't just what he ought to be.

Germany accepts the Dawes plan as a talking subject. But if there is a dotted line at the bottom of it—well, Germany hates dotted lines.

Beer and light wines would serve to cultivate a new crop of patrons for the bootleggers.

Senator Magnus Johnson certainly fooled his constituents. They thought he would talk as much after election as before.

Anything may be expected from a witness who takes pride in his own crooked past.

Add search for the six most important words: "Railroad Crossing—Stop, Look and Listen."

Senator Owen wants to know who started the war. We know Henry Ford tried to stop it, but that's not the answer.

When people begin to find fault with civilization they seem to forget they are a part of it.

Hiram Johnson would rather fight than be vice president.

How to legalize beer that the federal constitution says is illegal is a problem for somebody who is sober.

Women are beginning to feel they are well on the way to emancipation. But they are mistaken—they're not any freer than men.

An expensive way to start an argument is to hire a lawyer.

Money is often called "filthy lucre." The reason is that the means often employed to acquire it are not beyond reproach.

It would be difficult to think of a sadder fate than to starve to death on scientific cooking.

Scientific food sharks never say anything about good, old-fashioned fried mush for breakfast. And yet it has the wonderful virtue of being fillin' without taking up much room.

It is predicted that Mr. LaFollette "will sweep nine states." Is that all? We rather thought he might brush away the clouds and sweep the sky.

A nation made up of individuals, is necessarily like an individual. It doesn't like to turn the other cheek.

Third party enthusiasts are going to keep on until they cause Senator LaFollette to lose his job.

A doctor recommends eating fresh fruit and fresh fish. But suppose they won't bite?

There are women who seem to hate old Adam because he let Eve divert him.

If the wets were ever to get what they want motor vehicles driven by beer and light wines would monopolize the highways.

There are people who will never become reconciled to radio until it broadcasts calamity. Calamity is mental food for a considerable percentage of Americans.

When all European nations are organized into republics the native sons may want to stay there. That would settle the immigration question for the United States.

President Coolidge has abolished the handshaking habit but still permits processions of people to file by his office and see him at work. Fine time they'd have catching congress at work.

## Our New National Sport

In his address at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press, President Coolidge declared that if all the appropriations asked for this year were granted by congress the expenditures of the federal government would go up about $3,600,000,000—and in this sum are not included the estimates for the soldiers' bonus.

Treasury raiding has come to be something like a national sport. One community wishes a monument, and demands it of Uncle Sam. A state desires a park, and turns to Washington for the money. A society or association dreams of being represented in the cabinet, draws up a bill for the proposition and makes a generous allowance for salaries and running expenses. There is a cry here for reform and attached thereto is a request for millions of dollars. There is an idea there for governmental intervention into business and industrial enterprise and the promoters thereof realize that the notion must have a larding of dollars. They never stint the budget.

The individual outlays appear small as compared with the revenues of the national government. But they total millions and millions. They mount up so high that, if congress yielded to only a part of the useless importunities, the prospect for lowered taxes would go glimmering. As Mr. Coolidge points out, the government has been asked to spend $3,600,000,000—the bonus excepted—in addition to the money laid out to make Washington a going concern.

Plainly, the responsibility for extravagance in government does not lie entirely upon government officers and law-makers. Much of it lies at the doors of the people. We shall always have trouble in keeping down the taxes to a level that is tolerable as long as private citizens invent schemes for spending public money. We will never succeed in paying off the war debts if communities, denied their monuments or parks or public buildings or ditch dredgings, feel this entitles them to harbor a grudge against congressmen. The hope of getting back to a pre-war basis in the cost of living—is a useless dream while treasury raiding is a pastime of associations, occupations and chambers of commerce.

The President says, "At present our country does not need a greater outlay of expense, but a greater application of constructive economy." This is almost a platitude. Everybody admits it. But everybody does not act upon it. Yet all of us will have to if we sincerely desire to have more of our income for ourselves and desire to turn less of it over to the collector of internal revenue.

## Common Sense Rebels

A rival to Senator Brookhart is running on the platform, "Iowa is not a freak state."

"Whether I go to the senate this year is secondary," he says. "Some think it a rather doubtful honor anyway to succeed our junior senator. Now it's up to the people of Iowa to do their duty, and if this same one is returned to the United States senate for a full six-year term let's quit beefing and admit that we're his kind of people, but let's go down, if down we must, putting up a good fight for intelligent Iowa and her rightful place in the U. S. A."

Unquestionably, the state which sends a freak to represent it in Washington has to pay heavily for whatever satisfaction it gets out of it. It has to pay in restricted credit. It has to pay by reason of a reputation for tmultuous and unreliable politics. It is expected to pass bills for the regulation of bed sheet dimensions, the wearing of silk hats and the control of dog fights—not for its own welfare, but to add to the stock of gayety of the nation. Industrial enterprise keeps away from it. Railroad make extensions and improvements there only under compulsion. It may have enormous natural resources, and Iowa for one state is singularly well off in this regard, and yet acquire the name of dodging bankruptcy by a miracle.

"I'm glad," says this challenger of Brookhart, "that I was not born a 'statesman.' I'm glad I do not like to stand up before the 'peepul,' shake my towny mane, pound my manly breast and tell them what a superior being I am—a sort of modern Moses to lead them out of this western wilderness."

What Iowa seems to be experiencing is the revolution of common sense against the political mastery of a senator, representing his state less than he does a set of imported ideas half-baked and half-wild.

## If the Oil Pumps Stopped

While the cross-examiners have been pointing accusing fingers at oil millionaires, oil lawyers, oil politicians and oily citizens of various other specifications and denominations, the oil pumps have continued to suck the stuff from the deeps of the earth and send it on its way through the pipe lines, the refineries have continued their chemical mysteries, the tank cars have journeyed to their destinations and the business at the filling stations has gone on without a hitch.

It is a singularly good thing for the American people that an industry so vital as the oil industry can be so immune to the bumps and shocks of a combination of legitimate investigation and political flubdub, feeling it unquestionably, but keeping on the job according to the schedule of working hours.

For our system of existence, these recent years, has come to depend upon a steady and plentiful supply of lubricants and petroleum fuels. If the oil gave out suddenly, or were shut off unexpectedly, there would be a frantic endeavor at once to obtain subsitutes, to organize their distribution, adapt machinery to their use, meet a cry arising to the heavens for technical expertness to hurry. It is recognized that not only does industry rest, as you might say, on an oil foundation, but that national defense rests there also. The armies must have oil, the navy must have it, the aerial forces without it would be dead.

National governments see the situation. They are forced to see it. This is why there has been a ruthless competition to obtain control of new petroleum fields. It is the reason why our state department demanded that the open door be recognized in the exploitation of foreign oil deposits. If it didn't, it would be cursed some day for blindness. After our own stores are used up we must look outside of America for oil. Already more oil is coming to us from such places as Mexico than is taken from our wells for the export trade. The fight for oil in the world is just as natural as is the struggle of surplus populations to obtain homes in lands that have not yet reached the stage of congestion. This fight will continue until prices rise so high that industry can afford to make use of oil shales. Then the battle will cease overnight. For these shales are plentiful and nearly every large country possesses them.

The reguar distribution of oil products during the turmoil at Washington suggests that legitimate industry is largely independent of corruption hunts and political agitation. It is a blessing if this is true, particularly in such a case as this. Disturbance that stopped the oil pumps would be almost as bad as a strike that cut off the supply of bread.

## The Lost Pioneers

U. Oyama, Japanese consul general at San Francisco, dismisses tales of Asiatic colonization schemes by saying:

"The Japanese in California have not the financial facilities to enable them to colonize in Mexico or in any other country. They are compelled to remain in California."

The consul thus, unwittingly, puts his finger on a decided distinction which exists between the immigrants of today and those who began the peopling of the North American continent. The early-comers had, the most of them, virtually no financial facilities. Masses of them did not even have their passage money. This was paid for by a system of indentured labor. If free, or when free, of obligations, the colonists struck out for themselves, built their own homes, broke their land to cultivation by muscular effort and dogged will, lived by the products of their fields, rifles and looms. Many a pioneer went through most of his life without having one coin to jingle against another. But what he lacked in money he made up in courage and self-denial.

There are still great areas of land in the world that offer homes and prosperity for the men and women who will turn their backs on the comfort and security of civilization and who will work as did the American pioneers. The whole continent of South America has now a population hardly more than half the population of the United States. Central America could be made a new and enormously rich empire through energy. At the doors of Japan are Siberia, Manchuria and Korea—all of them thinly settled at present.

It is easy to understand why both Europeans and Asiatics prefer to come to the United States rather than go where at least one generation has to make a battle with grim nature. The pioneering has been performed. But the interest which governments ought to have in their nationals should cause them to encourage settlement in new lands. For out of such work come sturdy independence, race improvement and social advance.

For those who will colonize as the United States was colonized, there is small need of liberal financial support.

## The Changing Farmer

The Department of Rural Education at Cornell university, comparing former farming methods with those of today, finds that:

In 1857, it required 274 hours of labor to grow a bushel of corn, including the preparation of the ground, the sowing, care and harvesting. Before the century closed, these hours had been reduced to forty.

Less than fifty years ago, three hours had to be given to threshing a bushel of wheat. This can be done now in about twelve minutes.

The farm worker tilled an average of twenty-three acres in 1880. Ten years later, he tilled twenty-nine acres. By 1900, he was cultivating more than thirty acres.

Where horses are mostly used on the farm, the "horse-power" has almost doubled in recent years.

These improvements tend to explain why a country such as this can experience a steady drain of workers from farm to city and yet produce such large crops that the abundance spells ruin rather than wealth.

Two million dollars may be enough for a political party to spend in a presidential campaign. Certainly never as much as Jimmy Cox said the Republicans had in 1920, when they actually ended the campaign in debt.

Mr. Ford is a big manufacturer because he succeeded beyond all others in building a machine that doesn't lose its identity anywhere.

# TURKEY RELIGIOUS NATION

## *How Mohammedans Observe Ramadan*

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Carpenter's World Travels, Copyright 1924.

CONSTANTINOPLE is now in the midst of the month of Ramadan and the whole city is celebrating the Mohammedan Lent. Since the establishment of the republic, the religious fervor of the Turks has been on the increase. All modern innovations are now jealously watched, and every one is expected to prove by his actions that he is a true follower of the Prophet. Just now the cook shops of Stamboul are closed for the day for lack of custom, and of the million Turkish men, women and children in this city, not one is eating anything from sunrise to sunset. They do not drink a drop of water during the day, and the more devout do not even swallow their spittle. The Turks are the most inveterate of smokers and they like also to titillate their nostrils with snuff and gratify them with perfomes. During this month of Ramadan, they do not smoke during the day and they abstain entirely from snuff and the attar of roses.

This is so not only in Constantinople but throughout the whole Mohammedan world. As I write, more than 200,000,000 Mohammendan stomachs, scattered from the countless villages of India and the wilds of North China to Persia and Arabia and the tropical regions of Africa, are howling with hunger. More than 200,000,000 parched tongues are scraping the dry roofs of over 200,000,000 mouths, and more than 400,000,000 eyes are longing to see the sun set. The moment it drops below the western horizon, these millions will grab the food that has been prepared for them, and for the next hour or so the fasting will be turned into feasting.

### Wide Open at Night.

The nights of Constantinople are now nights of revelry. The Koran allows the Turk, in Lent, to eat what he pleases after sunset, and he gorges himself all night to make up for the fast of the day. The city is then lighted and crowds throng the streets. Every cafe and eating house is open and the lemonade peddler and sweetmeat man are out in their glory. During Ramadan, the Turks give many dinner parties. Such as are wealthy enough to do without work stay up the whole night, in order that they may the better sleep through the fasting hours of the morrow.

Night is the time for religious observances as well as for pleasure. There are now services in all the mosques every evening and every man goes to prayers. The mosques are illuminated, and the hundreds of minarets that rise high above the somber city of Stamboul are girdled with electric lights, and between them are stretched great figures of fire, made by stringing countless incandescent lamps upon wires. Here is one composed of gigantic letters forming the word "Allah," the Turkish word for God. Farther over is another representing a cannon 100 feet long, and between the towers of a third mosque hang a mammoth star and crescent of flame.

### Ramadan in Santa Sophia.

There are between 200 and 300 mosques in Constantinople, and the Ramadan ceremonies in these are most interesting to the stranger. I witnessed them in the largest mosque of the world, last night. This was the Mosque of Santa Sophia, which was built as a Christian church in the fourth century, and which was for ages the finest Christian church in the world. It took 100 architects to superintend its construction, and 10,000 masons worked upon it at the same time. It had doors of ivory, amber and cedar and its altar was made of precious stones embedded in gold and silver. It was decorated with beautiful paintings, which the Turks destroyed when they took possession of Constantinople, and its roof has still enough mosaic to carpet an acre.

The great temples of antiquity were robbed to build this church. Within it there are four pillars of green granite, which were taken from the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and there are other columns from the temples of Thebes, Athens, Rome and Alexandria. If you will take a two-acre field and plant within it a forest of columns, roofed with a dome bigger and grander than that of the capitol at Washington, hang thousands of lamps in the air between the dome and the floor, scatter richly-carved pulpits about various parts of the building, put immense fountains here and hang gigantic Turkish inscriptions there, you may have a hazy idea of how the Mosque of Santa Sophia looks when one enters it. You can wander for hours through the corridors of its columns, finding new beauties at every step. You will note that the great walls are lined with precious marbles and that the cornices and friezes of the arches are of gilded bronze. At night, when the thousands of lamps are turned on, when great stars of electric fire float in the air between the dome and the floor, when every pillar and every alcove is ablaze, and when the various galleries are walled with flame, the wonder of the mosque takes on a new grandeur, which, added to the picturesqueness of the worshipers themselves, makes a Ramadan night in Santa Sophia one of the greatest sights in the world.

Accompanied by my Mohammedan guide, and by the liberal use of baksheesh, I obtained admission to the gallery of Santa Sophia last night. It was 9 o'clock when I arrived and the acres of floor below me were covered with worshippers. In long regular lines, sitting on their knees with their faces toward Mecca, were at least 10,000 Mohammedans. In turbans and gowns, with bare or stockinged feet, they formed long lines of curious color on the white mats away down there under the floating flames. From the back of the church came the shrill voice of the Imam who was leading the devotion. It was a wonderful tenor that penetrated the remotest recesses of the vast mosque, and in response these 10,000 turbaned men rose and fell like clock work in their devotions. They moved as one man, and when they sank to their knees the striking of 10,000 legs upon the floor made a noise like the rumbling of a cannon in the distance, and when they bowed their heads to the floor the sound came up as though it had been made by the fall of some great weight rather than by the touch of 10,000 heads. In front of each worshipper were placed his shoes, and at the close of the services each Mohammedan took these in his hand and walked with them out of the mosque.

The Mohammedan prayers and method of praying are fixed by the Koran, and these 10,000 men all prayed in the same way. I noted their actions from the beginning to the end of each prayer. The person praying must first remove his shoes and sandals and turn his face toward Mecca. In the court of this Mosque of Santa Sophia there is a large and beautiful fountain, and he must bathe his hands and feet and certain other parts of his person before going in. Entering the mosque and standing in the right position, the worshipper begins by putting his hands to the lobes of his ears and then holds them a little below his girdle. He then goes through a number of prostrations, reciting certain prayers from the Koran as he does so.

### 25 Prayers a Day.

If the Mohammedan is a faithful believer, he prays five times every day throughout the year, and to this he adds 20 more prayers each night of Ramadan. He does this without regard to his surroundings. At the hours of prayer Mohammedans will begin their devotions in the midst of a crowd. They will stop their business transactions and, whether in the store or in the field, they will drop down on their knees and pray. I remember once entering a rug bazaar in Alexandria and calling upon a gray-bearded, turbaned Turk while he was engaged in his devotions. He was standing on a rug in the back of the store, looking toward Mecca, and mumbling the Koran. He must have seen me as I entered with a party of Americans, but though he knew I intended to buy he paid no attention to me. He continued to kneel and rise for fully 15 minutes, and I was forced to take a seat and wait until he was through. There were many other rug establishments near by, and he surely knew that he stood the chance of a loss of a sale by not attending to me, but this made no difference to him. Would it not be a curious thing to see a merchant in New York or Chicago stop his sales in the middle of the day, and drop down on his knees and pray in the presence of his customers?

### Hard on the Working Man.

The feast of Ramadan is most severe on the laboring classes of the Turks. Forced to work in the hot sun all day without food, they become almost famished by sunset, and their eyes sometimes bulge from the sockets as they watch the approach of evening. The Turks are inveterate smokers, and I observe that their desire for the cigaret or the water pipe often surpasses their longing for food. At about the time for the firing of the evening gun, if you will stand on the bridge at Constantinople, you may see hundreds of boatmen with matches in their hands and cigarets held up ready to be lighted the moment that the cannon is heard. You will also see their food before them, but one seldom sees them touch either before the gun goes off. A Mohammedan who would eat publicly during Ramadan would be sure to lose caste with his fellows.

The Turks read the Koran fully as much as we read the Bible. It is a common sight in going through the bazaars to see one man reading the Koran to his friends. Nearly every merchant has a copy beside him, and one sees dozens of merchants reading to themselves during the intervals of trade. In the tombs of the sultans, where these royal dead lie in marble sarcophagi inside fences of silver, their Korans are preserved with them. I looked over several volumes of the finest of these the other day. The guide in charge, whose hands are washed before taking in any party, will not permit a Christian to touch them, but he turns the pages and shows you their beauties. They are as fine as any of the wonderful manuscripts made by the monks of the Middle Ages, and they are painted by hand upon parchment.

The average Mohammedan ruler has a much better knowledge of the Bible than our presidents or the kings of Europe have of the Scriptures. Tewfik Pasha, one of the Khedives of Egypt, once told me he could recite the Koran from one end to the other. The churches of the Mohammedans, known as mosques, are the finest buildings in the East, and they rank among the great architectual structures of the world.

### Some Interesting Mosques.

I have visited other great mosques of the world. I have watched the Mohammedans praying in the holy city of Kairauan, in Tunsia, have been put out of churches in Morocco and have photographed followers of the prophet on their way to worship in Peking. Some of the largest mosques are in India, and it was in the great mosque at Delhi that I saw, after the priest had opened casket after casket, a little box in which, as the greatest of treasures, one of the red hairs of the mustache of the Prophet Mohammed is kept. The mosque of Omar, which stands upon the site of Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem, contains the great rock upon which Abraham was about to sacrifice Isaac when the Lord held his hand. In that rock is a hole which the Moslems say was made by the heel of Mohammed when the angels took him up and carried him to heaven. Mohammed was standing on the rock and the rock loved him so that, as he started to rise, it clung to his heel until he gave a jerk and escaped. I can verify this, for I have put my hand in the hole.

There is a similar tradtion regarding one of the slabs of marble in Santa Sophia. This slab has the imprint of a gigantic hand. It looks as though a giant had slapped it with his fingers outstretched and made an impression as though the marble were wax. I was shown the print by my guide, who told me that Mohammed II, conqueror of Constantinople in 1453, had pressed his hand on the wall and that the mark thus shows today.

### Prohibition and the Koran.

The Mohammedan religion, as it is observed in the real Mohammedan countries, has more good in it than most Christians imagine. Its followers are human beings. They are not savages, and some of the regulations of the church are such that we might follow them with profit. Prohibition has been one of the tenets of the Mohammed religion from the beginning. The Koran prohibits the drinking of spiritous liquors, and the Mohammedans, where they have not been contaminated by our civilization, are total abstainers. There is no such thing as the bootlegger in such countries. The people not only abstain themselves but they keep their neighbors from drinking. I was told last night how a Constantinople merchant lost his life through his love for drink. He had gone into the interior to buy rugs, and had located in one of the towns. He got drunk and his brothers of the mosque called for him and warned him that he must reform or die, as he was bringing reproach upon the Mohammedan religion. He promised to reform, and did so for a time. He fell, however, after a few weeks, and it was not long before he discovered that a plot had been laid to kill him. He again repented, renounced his sin in the mosque, and prepared to leave the town. He took a large amount of goods with him and opened business in another city some miles away. Here he again took to drinking and as soon as he did so he was assassinated. It is supposed that he was killed by his own mule driver, who had heard of his promise to reform and killed him for the good of the church.

The republican government at Angora recently passed a law making it an offense to drink, traffic in, or have in one's possession spirituous liquors, and the breaking of this law is to be punished with 50 lashes. So far there have been few floggings for its infringement, but the people are heartily in sympathy with the movement. The Turks are alarmed at the increased use of liquors since the World war. They want prohibition under the Koran and they will probably enforce the non-importation of liquors.

The Mohammedans believe in God and the prophets. They look upon Christ as the great prophet and believe that Mohammed and Christ will act together as the judges of all mankind at the last day. One of the minarets of the noted mosque at Damascus was built in memory of Christ, and Damascus is the most fanatical of Mohammedan cities.

They look upon Adam as a pattern of human perfection and believe that the Garden of Eden was originally located in Heaven. When Eve tempted Adam into eating the apple, our parents were cast out of the Garden and fell to earth. Adam landed on a mountain in Ceylon and Eve dropped down near Mecca. Adam, for his sin spent 200 years in looking for Eve and at last found her in Arabia, where the two lived on a mountain together until they died. This mountain is still known as Adam's Mount.

The Mohammedans consider Abraham a great prophet. He is called in the Koran the friend of God. They call Moses the speaker of God, and they have all told, 124,000 prophets. The greatest of these are Adam, Abraham, Jesus and Mohammed.

The Koran instills charity and brotherly love. It prohibits lending money at interest, and it fixes the general laws of the Mohammedan world. It inculcates belief in a future state, in the heaven where each believer shall have four beautiful and ever-young maidens to wait upon him and administer to his wants. It is, in many of its chapters, so much like the Bible that it is believed that Mohammed got a large part of its teachings from the Scriptures and from the Jews, with whom it is known he was acquainted.

A movement has been started among German scientists for the collection of books to be sent to Japan to replace partly the 700,000 volumes lost through the destruction of the library of Yokohama university in the earthquake and fire.

## A Few Constantinople Minarets

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HUNDREDS of minarets rise above the city of Constantinople, and five times daily throughout the year priests call the faithful to prayer from the balconies of these minarets. Each night during the month of Ramadan 20 prayers are added.

## ABE MARTIN

We kin git rid of a bum fer ten cents, an' free ourselves of a book agent by signin' up, but if it ever gits noised around that we think some o' buyin' a car, we might as well leave town.

Lemmie Peters knows who's got his Ford, but he can't identify it.

## Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

### Silence

I AM silent as the dickens when the busy probesmiths claim that I swiped some Dorking chickens from an old and widowed dame. When the probesmiths, all together, ask me if it isn't so, I discuss the woozy weather, and predict both rain and snow. You will never see me deigning to reply, though charges hurt; for defending and explaining make a man look cheap as dirt. Still the work of probing quickens, and the probesmiths seek my door, asking if I copped those chickens in the balmy days of yore. While their spokesman bold enlarges on the evidence they've found, I might well deny their charges and my innocence expound; but a delegate denying always has a guilty air, and the people think he's lying, though he springs the truth with care. Better far to treat the rumor of his moral turpitude with an air of genial humor, shunning language harsh and rude. So I don't discuss a feather of the hens they say I stole, but I talk about the weather and the groundhog in its hole. If I'm guiltless it is certain that the truth will some day out, and that truth will raise the curtain on a white and martyred scout. If I really stole the chickens, silence is the safer course, while the air around me thickens with the howls of probesmiths hoarse.

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## JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

### A Bit of Advice

Laugh and take the jest of life, be a man with men,
Give a blow and take a blow and rise to fight again,
But take a tip from one who knows and have it understood—
Yes, get it clearly in your head,
Hang it just above your bed,
Say it when your prayers are said:
"You needn't be a sissy to be good."

Sing and dance and have your fun, but keep this truth in mind:
All the joy that is worth while is of the honest kind.
Get out there with rugged men, do what others do,
Brave the wind and face the rain,
Bend your muscles to the strain,
Have red blood in every vein,
But stay clean and true.

Never shrink from any task, hear what you must hear,
Take your post whate'er it be, but keep your conscience clear;
Build your manhood firm and strong, stand where men have stood,
Fight whenever you must fight,
Work to win with all your might—
But remember, day and night:
"You needn't be a sissy to be good."

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## VARIETIES

Germany has 250 beet sugar factories in operation.

London has a soot fall of 420 tons a square mile annually.

Only 11.6 people out of every 1,000 died in the United States last year.

Dr. John Bostick, an Englishman, designated hay fever as such in 1819.

Several states in the Union, it is said, are still without women dentists.

Women who pay income tax in the United States number more than 800,000.

A Danish scientist reports finding a blonde race on a mountain plateau in Morocco.

It has taken 10 years to repair the ravages of a beetle plague in Westminster hall.

In Europe the farm tractor is being utilized to tow ships and barges through canals.

One hundred and twenty varieties of the eucalyptus or blue gum tree grow in Australia.

Calico money is the medium of exchange with Bantu tribesmen in the Belgian Congo.

The new world's record for motorcycles over dirt tracks for one mile is 44.05 seconds.

Five thousand acres of essence-yielding flowers are under cultivation in Grasse, France.

A large Diesel engine recently made the record of running 20 days without stopping.

Quartz glass is capable of absorbing oxygen, which imparts to it a phosphorescent glow.

In a single minute a machine that cuts up wood and makes matches will turn out 40,000 splints.

Drug addicts sometimes contract lockjaw as the result of infection from the hypodermic needle.

Since 1900 the number of cigar factories in the United States has decreased about 50 per cent.

A quaint milestone on the outskirts of Zanzibar bears this inscription: "London, 8,061 miles."

Tons of human hair are being used to weave a very strong cloth for use in cottonseed oil mills.

Buzz saws nine feet in diameter are used by a Hoquiam (Wash.) lumber company to saw giant logs.

The longest existing continuous rainfall record is that at Padua, Italy, which has been kept since 1725.

Crop acreage in Canada has almost trebled since 1900. This is a larger area than England and Wales combined.

Fossil fishes millions of years old have been found in Brazil with spots on their scales and their eyeballs preserved intact.

Human blood is thought to contain the same proportion of salt as was in the sea when life began 3,000,000 years ago.

A "taxicab" chariot used in Rome before the time of Julius Caesar computed the fare by pebbles dropped into a bowl.

For identification, catbirds should be seen and not heard, as mocking birds may be responsible for the "catbird" notes heard.

On the electrically propelled battleship Tennessee, potatoes are also peeled and butter is sliced by electrically driven machinery.

Prunes will soon be dried by electricity instead of by the present sun-drying process, according to a California agricultural expert.

Although a network of paved motor roads covers the Belgian Congo, travelers still build fires at night to ward off lions and savage citizens.

Not until after he was 46 years old, and after he had suffered a paralytic stroke, was Louis Pasteur recognized as more than an average chemist.

At Washington, D. C., in winter there are twice as many dust particles in the air as there are in summer, so counts by the weather bureau show.

Part of the icebergs drifting into the gulf stream this year were formed from snow which fell in the interior of Greenland more than 8,000 years ago.

The Australian government sends the receiving sets of radio fans in that country so that they can listen in only on the stations the programs of which they pay for.

Radium deposits, richer than the only others successfully worked in Europe, have recently been found in old copper mining properties idle in Czecho-Slovakia.

A Michigan woman, at the wedding feast of her daughter, served strawberries and other fruit that was "put up" in the year the daughter was born, 23 years ago.

Speech-making is the novel subject to be taught to women in a new "studio" recently opened in London, the promoter is a woman who belongs to the old Russian aristocracy.

Queen Mary's maids-of-honor wear as a badge of office a beautiful miniature of her majesty, which after their marriage or retirement is converted into a pendant or brooch.

The superstitious English farmer in olden days believed that if one looked at a growing vegetable or tree before eating in the morning such vegetation would never flourish.

During the month of January 1924, there was more cloudy weather in southern Florida than in any part of the United States except near the Great Lakes and the northern Pacific coast.

There was a deep-rooted belief among the ancient peoples of the East that a man's glory was his beard. Compulsory shaving and the close-cropped hair were signs of degradation.

The landlord of a house in Paris, anxious about the possible variations in the value of the franc, refused to let his house on a long lease, except that the rent be calculated in bushels of wheat.

There are millions of people in China who do not eat rice and perhaps have never seen it. In North China wheat, millet, Indian corn, Kafir corn, beans and sweet potatoes constitute the principal articles of diet.

A barometer in common use in some parts of Europe consists of a pan of water and a frog and a little stepladder in it. When the frog comes out of the water and sits on the steps it is said infallibly to indicate rain.

William B. Kendall of Bowdoin, Me., went skating last winter on a pair of skates that his father made 57 years ago. The runners were made from an old saw and one of the skates was one of the original heel straps.

# HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

## QUEEN O' THE MAY

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

EDWIN MERCER was usually described by those who knew him as a "bunch of conceit." In describing him in this manner they were truthful for if ever there was a conceited person it was young Mercer. It wasn't his fault alone. A doting mother and a generous father were partly to blame. Mrs. Mercer believed that no boy could compare with her Edwin or no girl was fit to walk by his side. Mr. Mercer may have had other ideas but he did not express them because he loved his wife and possessed a generous streak.

Edwin Mercer had everything a boy could wish for when he was small and he believed that he could always have everything. The trouble was that he knew of his advantages and he thought any of his comrades didn't appreciate him immediately he took pains to impress that individual.

Edwin had plenty of clothes and spending money. He looked as if he were on dress parade all the time and the clothes helped show his good looks for he was not homely. While other boys had to count their nickels and dimes Edwin was in a position to squander his dollars. The result was the girls in his crowd profited and naturally they favored Edwin to the exclusion of the other fellows who couldn't compete with him financially.

Of course the ones who didn't meet with Edwin's approval were not backward in expressing their contempt for him to others. These were the ones who called him a "bunch of conceit." But Edwin didn't care even if he did hear them. He simply marked it down to envy and let it go at that. And it didn't drive one bit of conceit from his head. It took something else to do it. That is the reason for this story.

There was one girl in high school who admired Edwin Mercer, her fellow student, from afar because there was no chance for her to become him as a close friend. She had freckles and Edwin despised freckles; she was poor and Edwin despised poverty; she wore common clothes and Edwin abhorred common clothes; she was awkward and Edwin detested awkwardness. This girl was Florence Allen.

Florence attended dances and socials and so did Edwin Mercer, but Edwin never noticed Florence at all. She admired him but Edwin refused to be as a dowdy on one occasion and that is what hurt Florence's feelings. A friend caused to hear young Mercer's remark and she relayed the information to Florence because Florence happened to beat her out of first prize for scholarship in the senior class.

Immediately Florence ceased expressing her admiration openly for the school's clothing model. If he continued to interest her she kept it a secret. The following fall Florence went to a neighboring city to enter college and Edwin remained at home. He decided that he was done with school and his mother, ever devoted, refused to compel him to attend college. He got a job and made good in a hurry chiefly because he had such supreme faith in himself and his attainments.

In this college where Florence Allen was a student the senior class elected its most popular girl student as Queen of the May. During the May day festivities she was the belle and all the young men sought to bask in the light of her smiles, especially during the ball which closed the celebration. They considered it a great honor to even dance one dance with the May queen and the greatest honor of all to be her escort during the grand march.

Young Mercer's work was not so confining that he could not find time to visit the college town where he usually had a wonderful time rushing the co-eds and laughing at the poor men students whose finances were low. He was always present during the May Day celebration and was always accorded the highest honors by the reigning May Queen. In his conceited mind he believed that only the queen of the day was fit to associate with him.

One May after the other each queen was most kind to young Mercer, making him her partner in the grand march and bestowing her royal favors indiscriminately upon him. He liked the prominence thrust upon him and was very thoughtful in his attentions. Back in his home town he would boast for days about how he had been selected by the belle of the day who preferred him to the male students at the college. The other men were made to feel they could not look at a May Queen for she was royalty and only royalty like Edwin Mercer could pay attentions to her.

The years passed and Florence Allen became a senior. She was different from the girl who had left high school. Her freckles had disappeared and her clothes were attractive because her father had made money and was able to assist his daughter financially to a greater extent than in the old days.

There was no doubt in the minds of the college students as to the identity of the Queen of the May. Only one girl in the senior class stood a chance of gaining the high honor and that girl was Florence Allen, popular and pretty, as well as a good student.

So the annual celebration began with Florence on the throne, her curly locks framed by the gilt crown and the scepter of power in her dainty hands. May Day also found her home town's "bunch of conceit," on the job. Three times the escort of the Queen of the May, Edwin Mercer was ready for the fourth time to dazzle the pretty sovereign with his handsome features, his tailored clothes and his money.

This time he did not get very near the May Queen during the day. Her courtiers never left her presence. She saw that they didn't because Florence had decided to teach Edwin a lesson; he was too conceited for his own good. In the high school days he had paid no attention to her. Now she would avoid him. Edwin was not disheartened. No May Queen would turn down such a good dancer at the ball, he thought. They never had.

"Prince Charming offers his hand and heart to the Queen of the May." These words were uttered before the ball began in the evening and Queen Florence looked at the speaker.

It was Edwin Mercer, as handsome and conceited as ever.

"I don't believe I've met you," declared Florence.

"Why we were in high school together and you must remember me. I'm Edwin Mercer. Everybody knows me. I don't think you could have forgotten me."

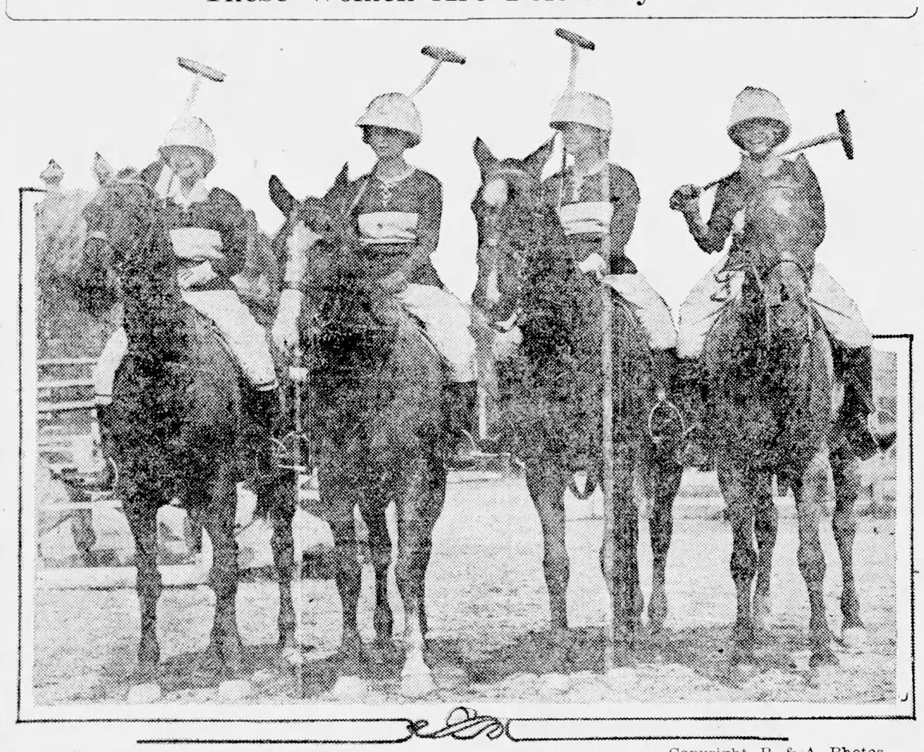
Florence gazed straight into his eyes. Hers flashed as she exclaimed, "Oh, yes, I remember you now. You were that contemptible little 'bunch of conceit' that used to be such a nuisance."

With that as a parting shot Queen Florence of the May turned to Charles Moore, a fellow student standing nearby, for the first notes of the grand march could be heard and the queen must lead the dancers.

The "bunch of conceit" turned around and walked to the balcony as all the girls had partners and Edwin Mercer was out in the cold. The May Queen had spurned him and he felt the degradation. He had nothing to boast about this year when he returned to his home town.

The years passed as years do. Edwin Mercer is regarded as a business success. He also has more friends as the conceit he once possessed has disappeared. Credit for the work of extracting it from him is given to Mrs. Edwin Mercer who was once Florence Allen, the one-time Queen of the May.

## These Women Are Polo Players



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THAT women can play polo as well as men has been demonstrated by the women's polo team of Fort Myer, Va., which has gone through the current season without a defeat. Photo shows team, from left to right, Mrs. David A. Taylor, Mrs. H. C. Hine, Mrs. T. L. Kitts and Mrs. John H. Irving.

## Snatches From W. B.

I am a country school teacher and think it is a great calling to have the work of training children, as there are so many different characters. Your plans for conducting a successful school must correspond with their ways.—Just Susie.

I am only eight years old and like to play ball and run races.—Black Eyes from New York.

I want to join with the other cousins of this page, although only 10 years old, as I enjoy reading the letters.—Happy Georgia of Ky.

W. B. must have a better appetite than the average person or he could not eat so many letters. I live on a farm and like to wander through the woods. I like to read, fish and study music.—Ethel H. of W. Va.

I set some traps for a skunk during the open season and after a week found one was caught. I killed it and went to school, but the teacher made me go home.—June Bird of Pa.

I am a little girl nine years old in the fourth grade. My pets are chickens, one cat and a calf, which I play with. My favorite stories are "Billy and Betty," "Home Stories," and Jack and the Beanstalk."

For eight years I have been a silent reader. I agree with Kentucky Lassie about bobbed hair, powder and paint. Come again, Rillia of Ingleside.—Junebug of W. Va.

I enjoy reading Lone Scout's letters and agree with Bobbie of Ill. about riding horses. It is one of the best outdoor exercises.—C. O. B. of Texas.

## BOYS AND GIRLS

### DETESTS SMOKING

I will come in if you will let me sit by the door where I can run when I see Mr. W. B. coming my way. I have been reading some of the letters of the cousins. Like Blue Eyes of W. Va., I do not believe all girls with bobbed hair are flappers. I am a bobby and am not ashamed of it. I hate to think of the time when I will have to let my hair grow long. I think it is far worse to snarl the hair into a rat's nest than to bob it.

I think both boys and girls should let smoking alone. Everyone has a bad opinion of a girl who smokes, but I can't see where it is any worse for the girls than for the boys. I don't like to see either sex smoking.

I am a lover of outdoor sports, such as skating, coasting, motoring and riding horses. I also like to embroider, crochet, knit, hemstitch and read, but reading and riding are my favorites.

I am a farmer's daughter, but would make a very poor farmer's wife, for I hate farm life. I also detest school. My greatest ambition is to become a nurse. I will now move along and make room for someone else, as W. B. is casting ugly looks at me.—Pennsylvania Tomboy.

### HAS NO BEAU

I want to be merry like most of you cousins, but I have the toothache and can't. Are any of you dentists? If you are, please pull this old tooth out and get it out of my way so I can have a conversation with my twin, Topsy of W. Va., and enjoy the nice music that Lover of Music is playing. Say, Topsy, you don't realize that we are getting old. Where have you been all these long years.

How many of you girls believe in having beaux while you are young? I am 18 and haven't had one yet. Aunt Martha ought to give us a short talk on that subject. She should know what is best for us, as she is older.

I go to church every Sunday and every night that they have church near here. One of the commandments is to remember the Sabbath and keep it holy. I wonder how many of the cousins do this.—Dimples of W. Va.

### HAS POEM SCRAPBOOK

Keep your seats, as I want a good chance to escape in case W. B. takes after me. How many have scrapbooks of the songs printed on this page? I have one. It has 100 pages and is almost full. I wouldn't take anything for it. I have saved every song and poem and expect to learn some of them I do not know now. When I finish filling this book I will begin filling another.

It is time that the flapper question be dropped. I would like a new question discussed and have all of us discuss it instead of ignoring it. You will probably remember me as Animal Lover, but this time I will sign myself as—Coodleflick of W. Va.

### WANTS TO BE ACTRESS

How many of you cousins like to go to the movies? I do, for I think one gets so much out of them. The movies are an education for people and they show so many interesting people and different lands. If a person has had the advantage of being able to travel he won't care so much for the movies. If you will all listen I will tell you something, but do not tell anyone else. I want to be a moving picture actress.

I suppose a good many of you wonder where I live. My home town is very small and is known as Coon Rapids, Ia. My home is on a 165-acre farm with my father and mother, four sisters and one brother. I attend high school in this town and stay with my parents, who are very good to me.

As the flapper question has been discussed so much, I wish some of you cousins and Aunt Martha would come to our town, for every married woman and girls of all ages have bobbed hair, my mother and sisters included. Of course I have it, too, and am proud of it.—Blue Eyes of Iowa.

### JELLY BEANS OF NO USE

No, I haven't deserted the cousins, but I have been traveling a little. I have never failed to read your letters and have enjoyed every one of them, and will say Aunt Martha surely took the grapes off the vine on her subject, "Poison Talkers," in Chats. I have just finished reading "Mother's Vacation," by Aunt Martha. You certainly are right. Keep up the good work.

Come again, Mick of Michigan, your letter was fine. Nature Lover of Pa., don't stay away so long this time. Blue Eyes of W. Va., for goodness sake, write again soon. I certainly agree with you about the jelly beans. The jelly bean is of no use in this world or the next. There are girls here where I live who fall for them. Give me the old cornfed boys and girls for companions and life will be worth living a thousand years.—Fred Sleath of W. Va.

## MERRY-GO-ROUND

### SELECTING LIFE WORK

A boy's dreams and ambitions have such a way of growing and changing that what may be a keen delight or an absorbing interest today may seem small and unsatisfying a few years later. Because of this no boy should definitely settle upon any special vocation for life work until his whiskers are grown, for he may select a job that will not be as big as his manhood's ambition. However, he will be safe to shape his educational training and do special reading along the line of his strongest inclinations. If his chief interests as a boy is business, in manhood it will not change to mechanics or a profession. But the kind of business that appeals to him in boyhood may change and be very distasteful to him in manhood.

In trying to determine upon a life work remember there are thousands of ways to make a living, but only one kind of work that will use your strongest abilities. When a boy gets into the world of work and business and is unhappy and a failure it usually comes from not finding the work for which he is best suited.

A boy should have a position that fits him instead of trying to fit himself to the position. No boy who tries to look trim and neat wears clothes that do not fit. More important than the fit of your clothes is the vocation that fits.

A boy who enjoys outdoors will find life rather tame jerking soda water in a drug store or confectionery. One who delights in tools and machinery will get no fun out of selling silks and laces in a dry goods store; while another who likes to swap will not find much enjoyment in the life of a minister.

Parents should remember that what appeals most to their boy will indicate his natural bent, whether it is finance, business, mechanics or a profession. To be able to see and compare various lines of activity is an advantage to anybody who is trying to select a trade.

Be sure to get the undesirable as well as the desirable things in connection with work. You may be a thorough student and have a good brain, but not possess enough natural mechanical ability to be able to amputate a chicken's tail feathers without cutting off its head at the same time.

To be a farmer, a boy must have a strong body, a lover of work in the fresh air and a practical mind. He must be economical and a good manager or he will waste more than he produces. If a boy has the ability to become a first-class salesman he can have one of the biggest jobs on earth, for the demand for good ones is always beyond the supply. It would take a book to tell about the requirements for this.

For the boy to get his full measure of happiness he must feel like whistling or singing at his work, the same as when at play. If he doesn't, then something is the matter. He may have an aim so high that he is looked upon as being an unreasonable dreamer and is discouraged on all sides from ever trying to attain it.

The thing for every boy to do is to decide on his own life work, according to his ability and interest. Then, no matter what obstacles stand in his way let him work to overcome them, being true to his purpose, no matter how far distant or unreasonable it may seem.

The brave and determined do not surrender, but use obstacles to bring out the strength and beauty of character. They master fate. If you are ambitious a way will open before you if the desire of your heart is a worthy one.

A boy who keeps his record clean will have a life that is successful and truly great, whether he attains the dizzy mountain heights or the quiet of sheltering green hills. He who sacrifices his self respect by doing the mean or cunning thing to achieve power or money, is a failure, no matter where he arrives, and in making his living he has failed to make a life.—Mrs. Harry H.

### GIRLS OF LONG AGO

I would like to come and chat with the old-timers. I am one and have used the looms and spinning wheels, the hand cards, candle molds and flax hackles. I was a girl then. I learned how to make linsey and have worn dresses of that material.

Would you young girls wear a dress of this kind now, and do you think we even felt as good in one as the girl of today feels in her silk? Yes, I did. Everyone enjoyed those oldtime gatherings as much as if they were attending a moving picture show, skating or going on an auto ride. They were harmless amusements we enjoyed then.

Our powder then was the dust from the corn and tobacco fields and tobacco gum was our cold cream that kept the dust on our faces. Our cheeks never needed paint, the outdoor work bringing the roses on them and giving us a good complexion when we got the dirt washed off with ash lye soap.

We wore poke sunbonnets and half-hand gloves and went barefooted except on Sunday, when we went to church in our calico dresses. Girls, won't you agree with me and say that the girls of long ago were happier than those of today? Then we all had horses with side-saddles and it was fun to see which could travel the fastest.—Old-timer of Va.

## Mixing With Martha

### Apple Custard.

Two pounds apples, three-fourths cup sugar, four eggs, two cups milk, one-eighth teaspoon salt. Pare, core and slice apples. Stew with one-half cup sugar and three tablespoons water till soft. Rub through a fine sieve. Scald milk. Beat yolks of eggs with remaining sugar and salt. Pour scalded milk slowly on yolks, stirring constantly. Return to fire and cook over hot water until custard coats the spoon. Do not let the custard boil during cooking. Beat the whites of two of the eggs until stiff and dry. Beat in four tablespoons of sugar. Put apple pulp in a baking dish, pour over custard and cover with meringue. Bake eight minutes in a moderate oven.

### Walnut Maple Cake.

One-third cup butter, two eggs, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup chopped walnut meats, one cup brown sugar, one-half cup milk two teaspoons baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt. Cream sugar and butter, add yolks of eggs and milk. Then add flour, sifted twice, putting baking powder in a second sifter. Add vanilla, salt and walnuts; lastly, whites of eggs, beaten until stiff. Bake in angel cake pan 45 minutes.

### Grapefruit Marmalade.

One grapefruit, one orange, one lemon, 12 cups of sugar, 10 cups of water. Cut the fruit into quarters and remove fiber and seeds from the centers, then cut up the pulp and rind into very small pieces. There should be four cups of fruit. Put into a bowl, add 10 cups of cold water, stand away for 24 hours, then add the 12 cups of sugar, two cups of raisins, three cups of chopped nuts. Boil slowly for three hours or until the consistency of jelly.

## What Others Say

"I am not the rose," says the Eastern proverb, "but I have been with the rose and therefore I am sweet."—J. G. Pilkington.

The beauty of the home is Order. The blessing of the home is Contentment;
The Glory of the home is Hospitality;
The Crown of the home is Godliness.
—Anon.

Make it a rule, and pray God to help you to keep it, never, if possible, to lie down at night without being able to say, "I have made one human being at least a little wiser, a little happier, or a little better, this day."—Charles Kingsley.

A man without decision can never be said to belong to himself—Foster.

God hides some ideal in every human soul, and life finds its noblest spring of excellence in this hidden impulse to do our best.—Anon.

There are but three steps from earth to heaven, or if you will, from earth to hell—acts, habits, character.—Butler.

## A Use for Old Sheets

Worn sheets may be washed, torn into strips of varied sizes, rolled, wrapped in paper and placed in the medicine cabinet, to come in very handy should an unfortunate accident occur when bandages would be needed.

## Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Gee, but I got a lot of news to tell you cousins this week. It's this: Papa's going to sell our house and buy a new one and Aunt Dora's going to get married. Papa had a real estate fellow put a sign on the house the other day, but the police haven't been called out to keep order yet, cause of so many buyers. Mamma don't like it much, cause she says she doesn't like to show a lot of snoopy people into her dark closets and other places where Papa throws his clothes. She says it makes her ashamed she didn't learn him no better and have people know she didn't.

Aunt Dora is going to get married soon. Papa thinks it is June, and I don't think and Mamma might think but she don't say nothing. Mamma says Aunt Dora don't think neither, or she wouldn't want to get married, but Papa heard her and comes right back at her by saying Aunt Dora did a lot of thinking and it's Tom Riley who didn't do none. You see Aunt Dora is going to marry Mr. Riley who boards with his brother and his wife next door.

Aunt Dora says little did she know the fate that was to be hers just because the Rileys rented the place next door. She says it was destiny, cause the Rileys might have rented somewheres else and her life would be ruined then, though she wouldn't have known it was ruined. I'm glad Aunt Dora's life won't be ruined, and Papa's glad too, because he says it means one less mouth to feed, as Mr. Riley has a job and can feed the mouth instead of Papa, who has fed it since last fall when Aunt Dora came to visit us and stayed to live off of us.

I'm not so glad in one way, cause Aunt Dora will probably stop giving me a dollar a week to keep me from telling how I saw her kiss Mr. Riley one night. After they get married it won't make no difference if everybody knows she kisses him, and if they don't see they will talk and say they don't get along together.

Aunt Dora says when they get married they're going to buy a new house somewhere and live there all alone without no one else. Papa seemed glad when she said it. Mamma is getting ready for the wedding and is almost crazy with so much to do, cause marrying off Aunt Dora is no small job and then we got our house for sale and have to look for another too, cause we got to live somewheres. Papa says maybe we could move in with Aunt Dora, and Mamma gives him just one look and he keeps still. So do I.—Jimmy.

## Chat With Cousins

The poets have always raved of May, and you cousins may excuse us if we rave a little bit about this happy, glorious month. It is glorious, isn't it? Of course we are speaking generally. Sometimes Old Man Winter, jealous of May, sends a little remembrance in the way of a chill, like he did last year. Remember the general snowfall all over the country last May? The green trees were covered with white, but it didn't last long. Old Sol got busy and melted the snow and restored May to her glory.

Heine sings of May in this way:

Sweet May hath come to love us,
Flowers, trees, their blossoms don;
And through the blue heavens above us
The very clouds move on.

We extend to you May greetings, cousins, and hope that you will fully enjoy the beauty of the fields and the forests, the flowers and the sunshine of wonderful May. You should be happy and gay and look upon the bright side of things this month which is now beginning. May your lives be long unending streams of Mays.

We are sorry to have to inform Lucille Statler and Margaret Griffie that the cousins cannot exchange cards and letters any more, but it would be against our rules to allow them to do this.

Help! Help! No, not us, but Mrs. Alice Rider of Reno, Pa. She wanted the poem, "People Will Talk," but missed the recent paper which contained it, as she was away from home at the time. Will some cousin who has a copy please send it directly to her as we cannot publish it again so soon after being printed?

Sarah A. J., of Auburn, N. Y., we could not send your letter to the person you asked us to send it. The reason is we do not keep on file addresses of writers. We would like to call to the attention of our readers again that we do not keep or furnish addresses, and there is no use in sending to this paper letters to forward to other readers who may have written to this page.

We acknowledge Easter greetings from you, Mrs. W. D. W. of Washington, D. C., and appreciate the fact that you remembered us.

We admire your patience, Kid, and sincerely hope that all may be well with you again. Thank you for the Easter greetings.

N. C. H. of W. Va., believes West Virginia furnishes the most letters. It is a little state, but they certainly do write letters down there. Other states might follow its example. N. C. H. doesn't see why boys shouldn't powder as well as girls. Here's one reason, N. C. H.: Powder doesn't look as bad on a girl's dress as on a boy's coat.

No, Vivian J., no cards or letters.

Thanks for the poem, Mrs. Nellie R. It will be published as soon as its turn for the benefit of the one who requested it.

We're sending out a second call for a song that has been requested. Harry W. E. of Ohio, would like to see it in print, so if someone has it please send it to Martha Holden directly. His mother used to sing it and he would like to have it, as he lost his copy. The song contains these lines: "We parted by the river side, the moon looked down on you and I."

The appeal has come from many to halt discussion of the flapper question. Nearly a year ago we tried to eliminate this discussion and the readers thought we wanted to stop discussion of everything. Result was less letters and still less letters. Smiles of Tenn. comes this week with three cheers for the cousins who want the flapper question to take a long rest. Smiles thinks there are more important things to write about than flappers and anti-flappers. Smiles is a lover of outdoor sports as well as reading good literature.

## Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Polish the rough irons with sandpaper.

Wipe your overshoes occasionally with a cloth wrung out of ammonia water.

An edge of blue and white gingham is dainty on the dimity kitchen curtains.

A handful of salt in the water when washing spinach will cause sand to sink to the bottom.

Don't wash fine china with boiling water.

Don't use soap powder or coarse soap on fine china.

Avoid sudden changes of heat and cold when handling fine china.

If carrots seem tasteless to your family, try adding a spoonful of vinegar and one of sugar to the water in which they are boiled.

Cider sauce is good with baked ham.

Serve poached eggs on Graham toast.

Excellent griddle cakes can be made with stale breadcrumbs.

Garnish creamed eggs with sliced green olives and serve on toast.

Baked apple sauce is delicious served hot with whipped cream.

Garnish steamed, seasoned spinach with fresh broiled mushrooms.

Serve stuffed pork tenderloins with halved bananas fried in the fat.

Melted quince jelly makes a nice sauce for bread-and-butter pudding.

Between usings, soak the paint brushes in turpentine.

## POETS' CORNER

### The Model Church

BY JOHN H. YATES.

Well, wife, I've found the model church!
I've worshipped there today;
It made me think of good old times,
Before my hair was gray.

The meetin' house was finer built
Than they were years ago;
But then I found, when I went in,
It wasn't built for show.

The sexton didn't seat me
'Way back by the door;
He knew that I was old and deaf,
As well as old and poor.

He must have been a Christian,
For he led me boldly through
The long aisle of that pleasant church,
To find a pleasant pew.

I wished you'd heard the singin'—
It had the oldtime ring—
The preacher said with trumpet voice,
"Let all the people sing."

The tune was "Coronation,"
And the music upward rolled,
Till I thought I heard the angels
Striking all their harps of gold.

My deafness seemed to melt away,
My spirit caught the fire,
I joined my feeble, trembling voice
With that melodious choir.

And sang as in my youthful days,
"Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown Him Lord of all."

I tell you, wife, it did me good
To sing that hymn once more;
I felt like some wrecked mariner
Who gets a glimpse of shore.

I almost want to lay aside
This weather-beaten form
And anchor in the blessed port
Forever from the storm.

The preachin'? Well, I can't just tell
All that the preacher said;
I know it wasn't written
I know it wasn't read.

He hadn't time to read,
For the lightnin' in his eye
Went passing long from pew to pew,
Nor passed a sinner by.

The sermon wasn't flowery,
'Twas simple, gospel truth;
It fitted poor old men like me,
It fitted hopeful youth.

'Twas full of consolation,
For weary hearts that bled,
'Twas full of invitation
To Christ—and not to creed.

The preacher made sin hideous
In Gentiles and in Jews;
He shot the golden sentences
Straight at the finest pews.

And, though I can't see very well,
I saw the falling tear
That told me hell was some way off,
And Heaven very near.

How swift the golden moments fled
Within that holy place!
How brightly beamed the light of heaven
From every happy face!

Again I longed for that sweet time
When friend shall meet with friend,
Where congregations ne'er break up
And Sabbaths have no end.

I hope to meet that minister,
The congregation, too,
In the dear home beyond the skies,
That shines from heaven's blue.

I trust that I'll remember,
Beyond life's evening gray,
The face of God's dear servant,
Who preached His Word today.

Dear wife, the fight will soon be fought,
The victory be won,
The shining goal is just ahead,
The race is nearly run.

O'er the river we are nearin'
They are throngin' to the shore,
To shout our safe arrival
Where the weary weep no more.

### The Dying Californian

Harken to me, brother, harken,
There is something I would say,
Ere the veil my eyes shall darken,
And I go from home away;
I am dying, brother, dying,
Soon you'll miss me from your berth,
And my silent form be lying,
Neath the ocean's briny surf.

Lie up nearer, brother, nearer,
For my limbs are getting cold,
And thy presence seemeth dearer
When thine arms around me fold.
I am going, brother, going,
Yet my faith in God is strong,
I am willing, brother, knowing
That He doeth nothing wrong.

Tell my father, when you greet him,
That in death I prayed for him,
Prayed that I might one day meet him
In a world that's free from sin.
Tell my mother God will help her,
Now that she is growing old,
Say her child did yearn to kiss her,
When his lips grew pale and cold.

Listen, brother, catch each whisper;
'Tis my wife I'd speak of, now,
Tell, oh! tell her how I missed her
When the fever burned my brow!
Tell her—brother, closely listen,
Don't forget a single word—
That in death my eyes did glisten
With the tears her memory stirred.

Tell her she must kiss the children,
Like the kiss I last impressed.
Hold them as when last I held them
Closely folded to my breast.
Give them early to their Maker,
Putting all their trust in God,
And He never will forsake her,
For He says so, in His word.

Oh! my children; heaven bless them,
They were all my life to me,
Would I could once more caress them,
Ere I sink into the sea.
'Twas for them I crossed the ocean,
What my hopes were I'll not tell,
For they've gained an orphan's portion—
Yet He doeth all things well.

Tell my sisters I remember
Every kindly parting word,
And my heart has been kept tender
By the thoughts their memory stirred.
Say I never reached the haven,
Where I sought the precious dust,
But I've gained a port called heaven,
Where the gold will never rust.

Tell them to secure an entrance,
For they'll find their brother there;
Faith in Jesus, and repentance,
Will secure for each a share.
Hark! I hear Him gently speaking,
"Tis His voice, I know full well;
When I'm gone, oh! don't be weeping—
Brother, here's my last farewell.

### The Farmer's Girl

Up in the early morning,
Just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy,
Turning the cows away;
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen
Making the beds upstairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes,
Dusting the parlor chairs.

CHORUS.

Oh, how merry the lay, as light and gay,
We sing of the farmer's girl!
Hurrah! how merry the lay we carol today,
Of the merry farmer's girl.

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry
Hunting for eggs at the barn,
Cleaning the turnips for dinner,
Spinning the stocking yarn;
Spreading the whitening linen
Down on the grass below,
Ransacking every meadow
Where the red strawberries grew.

Starching the "fixin's" for Sunday,
Churning the snowing cream,
Rinsing the pails and the strainers
Down in the running stream,
Feeding the geese and the turkeys
Making the pumpkin pies
Jogging the little one's cradle,
Driving away the flies.

Grace is in every motion,
Music in every tone,
Beauty of form and feature
Thousands might covet to own;
Checks that rival spring roses,
Teeth the whitest of pearls,
One of these country maids is worth
A score of your city girls.

### Barney McCoy

I am going far away, Norah darling,
And leaving such an angel far behind;
It will break my heart in two,
Which I fondly gave to you,
And no other one's so loving, kind and true.

CHORUS.

Then come to my arms, Norah, darling,
Bid your friends in dear old Ireland goodbye;
And it's happy you will be,
In that dear land of the free,
Living happy with your Barney McCoy.

I am going far away, Norah, darling,
Just as ure as there's a God we both adore,
And remember what I say,
Not until the judgment day
Will you ever see your Barney any more.

I would go with you, Barney, darling,
If my mother and the rest of them were there,
For I know we would be blest
In that dear land of the west,
Living happy with you, Barney McCoy.

I am going far away, Norah, darling,
And the ship is now anchored in the bay;
And before tomorrow's sun
You will hear the signal gun,
So be ready, it will carry us away.

### Abou Ben Adhem

LEIGH HUNT.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like the lily in bloom,
An angel, writing in a book of gold:
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold.
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
And cheerfully still, and said, "I pray thee then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again, and with a great awakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

### Beautiful Isle of Somewhere

Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the song-birds dwell;
Hush, then, thy sad repining,
God lives and all is well.

CHORUS.

Somewhere, somewhere,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere!
Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere!

Somewhere the day is longer,
Somewhere the task is done;
Somewhere the heart is stronger,
Somewhere the guerdon won.

Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open gate;
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels wait.

### Poems Wanted

Please send following poems and songs directly to Martha Holden for publication: "Your Mission," "Package of Old Letters," "Danny Boy," "The Dago."

## April Honor Roll

**Seven Merry-Go-Round writers and four Boys and Girls writers attained places on the April Honor Roll. Each of the four weeks one of the children's letters was good enough for a place on the honor roll, while three of the four weeks two M. G. R. letters were placed on the roll each time.**

**The winning Merry-Go Round letters were: "Defends Agents," by Argus of Tenn. on April 3; "People Interesting" by Buckeye Bookworm and "Divorce Causes" by Justa Brownie From Hills on April 10; "No Buggies Then" by Uncle Jeff and "Mind Children Too" by I. B. Smart on April 17; "Logan Elm" by Alicia of Ohio and "Evil Root Tree Now" by Werdna of W. Va. on April 24.**

**The Boys and Girls letters which receive places on the honor roll are: "Elk River's Name" by Barrett J. of W. Va. on April 3; "Chums With Boys" by Postage Stamp of W. Va. on April 10; "Important Thing," by Ruth Berger of Wis. on April 17; "Listen to the Fairy" by Cinderella on April 24.**


## SUFFERED SINCE YOUNG GIRL

**Words Failed to Express Benefit Received from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

Greenville, Texas. — "Words can not express how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. Every month I would have cramps and headache, and I felt like I was freezing to death. I suffered in this way from the time I was a young girl, and all the doctors said was 'operation.' For months I had a tired, sleepy feeling all day, and when night would come I would be so nervous I couldn't stay in bed. Our druggist recommended the Vegetable Compound to my husband and he bought four bottles. I have taken every one and I think I have a right to praise your medicine."—Mrs. J. B. HOLLEMAN, 2214 E. Marshal St., Greenville, Texas.

For fifty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been used by women from girlhood through middle age.

It is a dependable medicine for troubles common to women. Such symptoms as Mrs. Holleman had are relieved by correcting the cause of the trouble. For sale by druggists everywhere.

# THE HIGHGRADER

By WM. MacLEOD RAINE
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Continued From Last Week

The girl looked at him with shining eyes. "You repented and took the money back?"

"No. I didn't repent, but I took it back."

"Why?"

"That's a long tale. It's tied up with the story of my life—goes back thirty-one years, before I was born, in fact. Want to hear it?"

"Yes."

"My father was a young man when he came to this country. The West wasn't very civilized then. My father was fearless and outspoken. This made him enemies among the gang of cattle thieves operating in the country where his ranch lay. He lost calves. One day he caught a brand blotter at work. The fellow refused to surrender. There was a fight, and my father killed him."

"Oh!" cried the girl softly in fascinated horror.

"Such things had to be in those days. Any man that was a man had sometimes to fight or else go to the wall."

"I can see that. I wasn't blaming your father. Only . . . it must have been horrible to have to do."

"The fellow thieves of the man swore vengeance. One night they caught the chief—that's what I used to call my father—caught him alone in a gambling hell in the cow town where the stockmen came to buy provisions. My father had gone there by appointment to meet a man—lured to his death by a forged note. He knew he had probably come to the end of the passage as soon as he had stepped into the place. His one chance was to turn and run. He wouldn't do that."

"I love him for it," the girl cried impetuously.

"The story goes that he looked them over contemptuously. The whole half dozen of them, and laughed in a slow irritating way that must have got under their hides."

Moya, looking at the son, could believe easily this story of the father. "Go on," she nodded tensely.

"The quarrel came, as of course it would. Just before the guns flashed a stranger rose from a corner and told the rustlers they would have to count him in the scrap, that he wouldn't stand for a six to one row."

"Wasn't that fine? I suppose he was a friend of your father he had helped some time."

"No. He had never seen him before. But he happened to be a man."

The eyes of the girl were shining. For the moment she was almost beautiful. A flame seemed to run over her dusky face, the glow of her generous heart finding expression externally. It was a part of her charm that her delight in life bubbled out in little spasms of laughter, in impetuous movements wholly unpremeditated.

"I'm glad there are such men," she cried softly.

"The story of that fight is a classic today in the hills. When it ended two of the rustlers were dead, two badly wounded, and the others galloping away for their lives. The chief and his unknown friend were lying on the floor shot to pieces."

"But they lived—surely they didn't die?"

"Yes, they lived and became close friends. A few years later they were partners. Both of them are dead now. Sam Lundy—that was the name of my father's rescuer—left two children, a boy and a girl. We call the boy Curly. He was down at the camp fishing with me."

She saw the truth then—knew in a flash that the man beside her had run the risk of prison to save his friend. And her heart went out to him in such a rush of feeling that she had to turn her face away.

"You paid back the debt to the son that your father owed his. Oh, I'm glad—so glad."

"Guessed it, have you?"

"Your friend was the thief."

"He took the money, but he's no thief—not in his heart. In England only a criminal would do such a thing, but it's different here. A hold-up may be a decent fellow gone wrong through drink and bad company. That's how it was this time. My friend is a range rider. His heart is as open and clean as the plains. But he's young yet—just turned twenty—and he's easily led. The thing was sprung on him by an older man with whom he had been drinking. Before they were sober he and Mosby had taken the money."

"I am sorry," the girl said, almost under her breath.

There was still some hint of the child in the naive mobility of her youth. Joyce Seldon would have had no doubts about what to think of this alien society where an honest man could be a thief and his friend stand ready to excuse him. Moya found it fresh and stimulating.

He explained more fully. "Colter by chance got a line on what the kid and Mosby were planning to pull off. Knowing I had some influence with Curly, he came straight to me. That was just after the finals in the riding."

"I remember seeing him with you. We all thought you should have come up for a few words with us."

"I intended to, but there wasn't any time. We hurried out to find Curly. Well, we were too late. Our horses were gone by the time we had reached the corral where we were stabling, but those of the other boys were waiting in the stalls already saddled. We guessed the hold-up would be close to the bank, because the treasurer of the association might take any one of three streets to drive in from the fair grounds. That's where we went wrong. The boys were just drunk enough not to remember this. Well, while we were looking for our friends so as to stop this crazy play they were going to pull off, Colter and I met the president of the bank. We had known him in the mining country and he held us there talking. While we were still there news comes of the robbery."

"And then?"

"We struck straight back to the corral. Our horses were there. The boys had ridden back, swapped them for their own, and hit the trail. Mosby's idea had been to throw suspicion on us for an hour or two until they could make their getaway. We rode back to the crowd, learned the particulars, and followed the boys. My thought was that if we could get the money from them we might made terms with the association."

"That's why you were in a hurry when you passed us."

"That's why."

"And of course the sheriff thought you were running away from him."

"He couldn't think anything else, could he?"

"How blind I was—how lacking in faith! And all the time I knew in my heart you couldn't have done it," she reproached herself.

His masterful eyes fastened on her. "Did your friends know it? Did Miss Joyce think I couldn't have done it?"

"You'll have to ask her what she thought. I didn't hear Joyce give an opinion."

"Is she going to marry that fellow Verinder?"

"I don't know."

"He'll ask her, won't he?"

She smiled at his blunt question a little wanly. "You'll have to ask Mr. Verinder that. I'm not in his confidence."

"You're squibbling. You know well enough."

"I think he will."

"Will she take him?"

"It's hard to tell what Joyce will do. I'd rather not discuss the subject, please. Tell me, did you find your friends?"

"We ran them down in the hills at last. I knew pretty well about where they would be and one morning I dropped in on them. We talked it all over and I put it up to them that if they would turn the loot over to me I'd try to call off the officers. Curly was sick and ashamed of the whole business and was willing to do whatever I thought best. Mosby had different notions, but I persuaded him to see the right. They told me where they had hidden the money in the river. I was on my way back to get it when I found little Bess Landor lost in the hills. Gill nabbed me as I took her to the ranch."

"And after you were taken back to Gunnison — Did you break prison?"

"I proved an alibi—one the sheriff couldn't get away from. We had gilt-edged proof we weren't near the scene of the robbery. The president of the bank had been talking to us about ten minutes when the treasurer of the association drove up at a gallop to say he had just been robbed."

"So they freed you."

"I made a proposition to the district attorney and the directors of the association—that if I got the money back all prosecutions would be dropped. They agreed; I came back for the money and found it gone."

"If you had only told me that then."

"I had no time. My first thought was to tell my cousin the truth, but I was afraid to take a chance on him. The only way to save Curly was to take back the money myself. I couldn't be sure that Captain Kilmeny would believe my story. So I played it safe and helped myself."

"You must think a lot of your friend to go so far for him."

"His mother turned him over to me to make a man of him, and if she hadn't I owed it to his father's son."

Her eyes poured upon him their warm approving light. "Yes, you would have to help him no matter what it cost."

He protested against heroics with a face crinkled to humor. "It wasn't costing me a cent."

"It might have cost you a great deal. Suppose that Captain Kilmeny had picked up his gun. You couldn't have shot him."

"I'd have told him who I was and why I must have the money. No, Miss Dwight, I don't fit the specifications of a hero."

Moya's lips curved to the sweet little derisive twist that was a smile in embryo. "I know about you, sir."

Kilmeny took his eyes from her to let them rest upon a man and a woman walking the river trail below. The man bowed and the Westerner answered the greeting by lifting his hat. When he looked back at his companion he was smiling impishly. For the two by the river bank were Lord and Lady Farquhar.

"Caught! You naughty little baggage! I wonder whether you'll be smacked this time."

Her eyes met his in a quick surprise that was on the verge of hauteur.

"Sir."

"Yes, I think you'll be smacked. You know you've been told time and again not to take up with strange boys—and Americans, at that. Mith Lupton warned you on the Victorian—and Lady Farquhar has warned you aplenty."

Her lips parted to speak, but no sound came from them. She was on the verge of a discovery, and he knew it.

"Hope you won't mind the smacking much. Besides, it would be something else if it wasn't this," he continued, mimicking a childish lisp he had never forgotten.

"Miss Lupton!"

A fugitive memory flashed across her mind. What she saw was this: a glassy sea after sunset the cheerful life on the deck of an ocean liner, a little girl playing at—at—why, at selling stars of her own manufacture. The picture began to take form. A boy came into it, and vaguely other figures. She recalled impending punishment, intervention, two children snuggled beneath a steamer rug, and last the impulsive kiss of a little girl determined to exact the last morsel of joy before retribution fell.

"Are you that boy?" she asked, eyes wide open and burning.

"It's harder to believe you're that long-legged little fairy in white socks."

"So you knew me . . . all the time . . . and I didn't know you at all."

Her voice trembled. The look she flung toward him was shy and diffident. She had loved him then. She loved him now. Somehow he was infinitely nearer to her than he had been.

"Yes, I knew you. I've always known you. That's because you're a dream friend of mine. In the daytime I've had other things to think about, but at night you're a great pal of mine."

"You mean . . . before . . . we met again?"

"That's what I mean."

The pink surged into her cheeks. "I've dreamed about you too," she confessed with an adorable shyness. "How strange it is—to meet again after all these years."

"Not strange to me. Somehow I expected to meet you. Wasn't that in your dreams too—that some day we should meet again?"

"I was always meeting you. But—why didn't I know you?"

"I'll confess that I wouldn't have known you if it hadn't been for your name."

"You think I've changed, then?"

"No you haven't changed. You've only grown up. You're still a little rebel. Sometimes you still think it's howwid to be a dirl."

"Only when they won't let me do things," she smiled. "And you really remember even my lisp."

"You have a faint hint of it yet sometimes when you are excited."

"I'm excited now—tremendously." She laughed to belie her words, but the note of agitation was not to be concealed. Her mouth was strangely dry and her heart had a queer uncertain beat. "Why shouldn't I be—with my baby days popping out at me like this when I thought they were dead and buried? It's . . . it's the strangest thing . . ."

His blood too responded to a quickened beat. He could not understand the reason for it. Since he had no intention of being sentimental he was distinctly annoyed at himself. If it had been Joyce Seldon now—well, that would have been another tale.

Over the brow of a hillock appeared Lord and Lady Farquhar walking toward them. One glance told Moya that her chaperone had made up her mind to drive Jack Kilmeny from the field. The girl ran forward quickly.

"We've just found out the oddest thing, Lady Farquhar. Mr. Kilmeny and I are old friends. We met when we were children," she cried quickly.

Lady Jim looked at her husband. He cleared his throat in some embarrassment.

"Mornin', Mr. Kilmeny. If you have time I'd like to have you look over some ore samples sent from our mine."

The American smiled. He understood perfectly. "I've got all the time there is."

Moya intervened again. "First let me tell you the news. Mr. Kilmeny has been freed of all suspicion in connection with the robbery. The money has been returned and the whole thing dropped."

Farquhar's face cleared. "Glad to hear it." He emphasized his words, by adding a moment later: "By Jove, I am glad. Congratulations, Mr. Kilmeny."

His wife added hers, but there was a note of reserve in her manner. Plainly she was not fully satisfied.

Eagerly Moya turned to the young man. "May I tell all about it?"

He hesitated, then nodded shortly. "If you like."

Her voice vibrant with sympathy, Moya told the story in her ardent way. Kilmeny said nothing, but the corners of his mouth suggested amusement. Something of humorous derision in his blue eyes told Farquhar that the Coloradoan did not take the girl's admiration as his due. Rather, he seemed to regard it merely as an evidence of her young enthusiasm.

Lord Farquhar shook hands frankly with Kilmeny. "We've done you an injustice. If I had a son I would want him to have played the part you did under the same circumstances."

His wife backed him up loyally but with misgivings. The character of this young man might be cleared but that did not make him any more eligible. Her smile had in it some suggestion of the reserve of the chaperone.

"I'm glad to know the truth, Mr. Kilmeny. It does you credit. Your cousins won't be back to lunch but if you can stay——"

"I can't, Lady Farquhar. Thanks just the same. I've got to ride up into the hills to let the boys know it's all right. We'll be leaving tomorrow to go back to work."

"We go tomorrow too. I suppose this will be good-by, then." Lady Farquhar offered her hand.

Kilmeny turned last to Moya. "Good-by, neighbor."

Her eyes did not shrink as the small hand was buried for an instant in his brown palm, but the youth in her face was quenched.

"Good-by," she repeated in a colorless voice.

"Sorry I wasn't able to say good-by to my cousins and Miss Seldon. I understand you're all going up to the mines. Tell Captain Kilmeny I'll try to see him at Goldbanks and make all proper apologies for my bad manners yesterday."

Moya's face lit up. "Do you live at Goldbanks?"

"Sometimes."

He bowed and turned away.

The girl was left wondering. There had been a note of reservation in his manner when she had spoken of Goldbanks. Was there after all some mystery about him or his occupation, something he did not want them to know? Her interest was incredibly aroused.

## CHAPTER XI

### A Blizzard

Moya found in Goldbanks much to interest her. Its helter-skelter streets, following the line of least resistance, its slapdash buildings, the scarred hillsides dotted with red shafthouses beneath which straggled slate-colored dumps like long beards, were all indigenous to a life the manner of which she could only guess. Judged by her Bret Harte, the place ought to be picturesque. Perhaps it was, but Moya was given little chance to find out. At least it was interesting. Even from an outside point of view she could see that existence was reduced to the elemental. Men fought for gold against danger and privation and toil. No doubt if she could have seen their hearts they fought too for love.

Miss Seldon was frankly bored by the crude rawness of the place. One phase of it alone interested her. Of all this turbid activity Dobyans Verinder was the chief profiter. Other capitalists had an interest in the camp. Lord Farquhar held stock in the Mollie Gibson and Moya's small inheritance was invested mostly in the mine. The Kilmenys owned shares in two or three paying companies. But Verinder was far and away the largest single owner. In the Mollie Gibson and Never Quit, the two biggest properties at Goldbanks, he held a controling vote.

It was impossible for Joyce to put her nose out of the hotel without being confronted with the wealth of her suitor. This made a tremendous appeal to the imagination of the young woman. All these thousands of men were toiling to make him richer. If Verinder could have known it, the environment was a potent ally for him. In London he was a social climber, in spite of his gold; here he was a sole autocrat of the camp. As the weeks passed he began to look more possible. His wealth would give an amplitude, a spaciousness that would make the relationship tolerable. As a man of moderate means he would not have done at all, but every added million would help to reduce the intimacy of the martial tie. To a certain extent she would go her way and he his. Meanwhile, she kept him guessing. Sometimes her smiles brought him on the run. Again he was made to understand that it would be better to keep his distance.

The days grew shorter and the mornings colder. As the weeks passed the approach of winter began to push autumn back. Once or twice there was an inch of snow in the night that melted within a few hours. The Farquhar party began to talk of getting back to London, but there was an impending consolidation of properties that held the men at Goldbanks. For a month it had been understood that they would be leaving in a few days now, but the deal on hand was of such importance that it was felt best to stay until it was effected.

One afternoon Moya and Joyce rode out from the canon where the ugly little town lay huddled and followed the road down into the foothills. It was a day of sunshine, but back of the mountains hung a cloud that had been pushing slowly forward. In it the peaks were already lost. The great hills looked as if the knife of a Titan had sheered off their summits.

The young women came to a bit of level and cantered across the mesa in a race. They had left the road to find wild flowers for Lady Jim.

Joyce, in a flush of physical well-being, drew up from the gallop and called back in gay derision to her friend.

"Oh, you slow-pokes! We win. Don't we Two Step?" And she patted the neck of her pony with a little gloved hand.

Moya halted beside the dainty beauty and laughed slowly, showing in two even rows the tips of small strong teeth.

"Of course you win. You're always off with a hurrah before one knows what's on. Nobody else has a chance."

The victor flashed a saucy glance at her. "I like to win. It's more fun."

"Yes, it's more fun, but——"

"But what?"

"I was thinking that it's no fun for the loser."

"That's his lookout," came the swift retort. "Nobody makes him play."

Moya did not answer. She was thinking how Joyce charged the batteries of men's emotions by the slow look of her deep eyes, by the languorous turn of her head, by the enthralment of her grace.

"I wouldn't have your conscience for worlds, Moya. I don't want to be so dreadfully proper until I'm old and ugly," Joyce continued pouting.

"Lady Jim is always complaining because I'm not proper enough," laughed Moya. "She's forever holding you up to me as an example."

"So I am. Of course I flirt. I always shall. But I'll not come a cropper. I'll never let my flirtations interfere with business. Lady Jim knows that."

Moya looked straight at her. "Were you ever in love in your life?"

Her friend laughed to cover a faint blush. "What an enfant terrible you are, my dear! Of course I've been—hundreds of times."

"No, but—really?"

"If you mean the way they are in novels, a desperate follow-to-the-end-of-the-world, love-in-a-cottage kind—no. My emotions are quite under control, thank you. What is it you're driving at?"

"I just wondered. Look how cloudy the sky is getting. It's going to storm. We'd better be going home."

"Let's get our flowers first."

They wandered among the hills, searching for the gorgeous blossoms of fall. Not for half an hour did they remount.

"Which way for home?" Joyce asked briskly, smoothing her skirt.

Moya looked around before she answered. "I don't know. Must be over that way, don't you think?"

Joyce answered with a laugh, using a bit of American slang she had heard the day before. "Search me! Wouldn't it be jolly if we were lost?"

"How dark the sky is getting. I believe a flake of snow fell on my hand."

"Yes. There's one on my face. The road must be just around this hill."

"I dare say you're right. These hills are like peas in a pod. I can't tell one from another."

They rode around the base of the hill into a little valley formed by other hills. No sign of the road appeared.

"We're lost, Moya. They'll have to send out search parties for us. We'll get in the dreadful Sunday papers again," Joyce laughed.

An anxious little frown showed on Moya's forehead. She was not frightened, but she was beginning to get worried. A rising wind and a falling temperature were not good omens. Moreover, one of those swift changes common to the Rockies had come over the country. Out of a leaden sky snow was falling fast. Banked clouds were driving the wintry sunshine toward the horizon. It would soon be night, and if the signs were true a bitter one of storm.

"It's getting cold. We must find the road and hurry home," Joyce said.

"Yes." Moya's voice was cheerful, but her heart had sunk. An icy hand seemed to have clutched it and tightened. She had heard the dreadful things that happened during Rocky Mountain blizzards. They must find the road. They must find it.

She set herself searching for it, conscious all the time that they might be going in the wrong direction. For this unfeatured roll of hills offered no guide, no landmark that stood out from the surrounding country.

Moya covered her anxiety with laughter and small jokes, but there came a time when these did not avail, when Joyce faced the truth too—that they were lost in the desert, two helpless girls, with night upon them and a storm driving up. Somewhere, not many miles from them, lay Goldbanks. There were safety, snug electric-lighted rooms with great fires blazing from open chimneys, a thousand men who would gladly have gone into the night to look for them. But all of these might as well be a hundred leagues away, since they did not know the way home.

The big deep eyes of Joyce shone with fear. Never before in her sheltered life had she been brought close to Nature in one of her terrible moods.

From her soft round throat sobbing words leaped. "We're lost, Moya. We're going to die."

"Nonsense. Don't be a goosie," her downright friend answered sharply.

"But—what shall we do?"

Scudding clouds had leaped across the sky and wiped out the last narrow line of sunlight along the eastern horizon. Every minute it was getting colder. The wind had a bitter sting in it.

"We must find the trail," Moya replied.

"And if we don't."

"But we shall," the Irish girl assured with a finality that lacked conviction. "You wait here. Don't move from the spot. I'm going to ride round you at a little distance. There must be a trail here somewhere."

Moya gave her pony the quirt and cantered off. Swiftly she circled, but before she had completed the circumference the snow, now falling heavily, had covered the ground and obliterated any path there might be. With a heavy heart she started to return to her friend.

Owing both to the lie of the ground and the increasing density she could not see Joyce. Thrice she called before a faint answer reached her ears. Moya rode toward the voice, stopping now and again to call and wait for a reply. Her horizon was now just beyond the nose of her pony, so that it was not until they were only a few yards apart that she saw Two Step and its rider. Both broncho and girl were sheeted with snow.

"Oh, I thought you were gone. I thought you were never coming," in a wail of despair. "Did you find the road?"

"No, but I've thought of something. They say horses will find their own way home if you let them. Loosen the reins, dear."

Moya spoke with a business-like cheerfulness meant to deceive her friend. She knew it must be her part to lead. Joyce was as soft and about as competent as a kitten to face a crisis like this. She was a creature all curves and dimples, sparkling with the sunshine of life like the wavelets of a glassy sea. But there was in her an instinctive shrinking from all pain and harshness. When her little world refused to smile, as very rarely it did for her, she shut her eyes, stopped her ears, and pouted. Against the implacable condition that confronted them now she could only whimper her despair.

They waited with loose reins for the ponies to move. The storm beat upon them, confining their vision to a space within reach of their outstretched arms. Only the frightened wails of Joyce and the comforting words of her friend could be heard in the shriek of the wind. The ponies, feeling themselves free, stirred restlessly. Moya clucked to her roan and patted his neck encouragingly.

"Good old Billy. Take us home, old fellow," she urged.

Presently the horse began to move, aimlessly at first, but soon with a steadiness that suggested purpose. Moya unloosed with her chill fingers the rope coiled to her saddle, and threw one end to her friend.

"Tie it tight to the saddle horn, Joyce—with a double knot," she ordered. "And keep your hand on it to see that it doesn't come undone."

"I can't tie it. My hands are frozen . . . I'm freezing to death."

Moya made fast one end of the rope and then slipped from the saddle. The other end she tied securely to the saddle horn of her friend. She stripped from her hands the heavy riding gauntlets she wore and gave them to Joyce.

"Pull these on and your hands will be warmer. Don't giv up. Sit tight and buck up. If you do we'll be all right."

"But I can't. . . . It's awful. . . . How far do we have to go?"

"We'll soon hit the road. Then we can go faster."

Moya swung to her saddle again stiffly, and Billy took up the march in the driving storm, which was growing every minute more fierce and bitter. The girl did not dare give way to her own terror, for she felt if she should become panic-stricken all would be lost. She tried to remember how long people could live in a blizzard. Had she not read of some men who had been out two days in one and yet reached safety.

The icy blast bit into her, searched through to her bones and sapped her streigth. More than once she drew up the rope with her icy hands to make sure that Joyce was still in the saddle. She found her there blue from exposure, almost helpless, but still faintly responsive to the call of life.

The horses moved faster, with more certainty, so that Moya felt they had struck a familiar trail. But in her heart she doubted whether either of the riders would come to shelter alive. The ponies traveled upward into the hills.

Joyce, lying forward helpless across the saddle horn, slid gently to the ground. Her friend stopped, what could she do? Once she had descended, it would be impossible to get back into the saddle.

Searching the hillside, the girl's glance was arrested by a light. She could not at first believe her good fortune. From the saddle she slipped to the ground in a huddle, stiffly found her feet again, and began to clamber up the stiff incline. Presently she made out a hut. Stumblingly, she staggered up till she reached the door and fell heavily against it, clutching at the latch so that it gave to her hand and sent her lurching into the room. Her knees doubled under her and she sank at the feet of one of two men who sat beside a table playing cards.

The man leaped up as if he had seen a ghost. "Goddlemighty, it's a woman!"

"My friend . . . she's outside . . . at the foot of the hill . . . save her," the girl's white lips framed.

They slipped on mackinaw coats and disappeared into the white swirling night. Moya crouched beside the red-hot stove, and life slowly tingled through her frozen veins, filling her with sharp pain. To keep back the groans she had to set her teeth. It seemed to her that she had never endured such agony.

After a time the men returned, carrying Joyce between them. They put her on the bed at the far corner of the room, and one of the men poured from a bottle on the table some whisky. This they forced between her unconscious lips. With a shivering sigh she came back to her surroundings.

Moya moved across to the group by the bed.

"I'll take care of her, if you'll look after the horses," she told the men.

One of them answered roughly. "The horses will have to rough it. This isn't night for humans to be hunting horses."

"They can't be far," Moya pleaded.

Grudingly the second man spoke. "Guess we better get them, Dave. They were down where we found the girl. We can stable them in the tunnel."

To Be Continued

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The women of Russia, Hungary and Turkey have the reputation of being the best linguists of any women in the world. In the countries named it is rare to find an educated woman who does not know at least three or four languages.

## FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

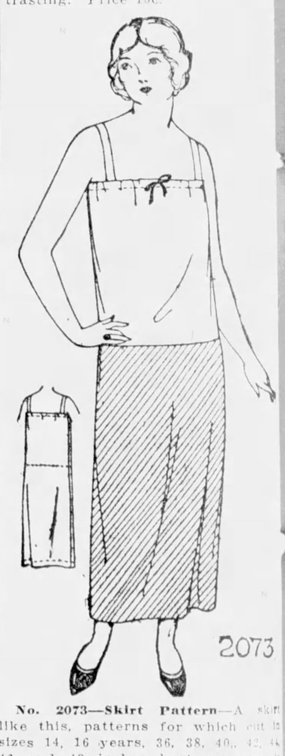
IF YOU want a youthful style try No. 2068, which has the popular feature of a low waistline, the combination of contrasting materials and contains pleats. It is especially becoming with a twill skirt and the upper part made of colored silk print. White organdie for the collar adds a pleasing note. A combination of two different stuffs or the use of a plain and printed cotton is also suggested. No. 2075 is a little girl's frock that is a replica of what women wear. It is becomingly low in waist and the sides are laid in pleats. The sleeves may be long or short with turn-back cuffs. Mohair is used for spring while gingham or striped ratine would be nice for summer wear.

**No. 2098—Becoming Dress**—Becoming to almost any figure on which it is worn are the lines of this stunning frock, patterns for which cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. You will need 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material with 1⅝ yards 28-inch contrasting to develop the dress as shown in the 36-inch size. Price 15c.

**No. 2064—Tunic Dress**—This good-looking style features the tunic idea very delightfully and the combination of contrasting materials will be found becoming. The dress pattern can be had in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material with 1½ yards of 36-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

**No. 2063—Dainty Frock**—"Easily made" hardly describes this little slip-on dress of voile, batiste or dimity. Even the amateur will find the task a simple one. The dress pattern can be had in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. In size 8, 1½ yards of 40-inch material is required. Price 15c. The embroidery pattern No. 657 costs 15c extra.

**No. 2068—Youthful Style**—This is cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure. The 38 size takes 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yards of 32-inch contrasting. Price 15c.




**No. 2073—Skirt Pattern**—A skirt like this, patterns for which cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure, is absolutely indispensable. The lowest section might be made of almost any material you wished while a less expensive fabric could be used for the camisole. The medium size, 2 yards of 40-inch dark material with ⅝ yard 40-inch light material is required. Price 15c.

**No. 2075—Girls' Frock**—The dress pattern No. 2075 cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 4 yards of 40-inch material. Price 15c.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

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Among English brewers it is traditional of the trade that if a bird of black plumage is in the brewery, the brew will always be good. All the old firms keep a raven. When the birds die they are stuffed.

## MUTT AND JEFF

### Jeff Attends a Horse Show With the Prince of Wales

By "BUD" FISHER

IT'S TOUGH, MUTT, THAT YOU CAN'T GO TO THE HORSE SHOW TONIGHT! THE PRINCE OF WALES, ME AND YOU WERE TO HAVE THE ROYAL BOX!
IT'S THAT GOUT! THAT FOOT'S AS SORE AS A BOIL! EXPLAIN IT TO THE PRINCE!
195
LORD NELSON'S MONUMENT
TO THE HORSE SHOW, BAXTER!
RIGHTO, SIR!
TOUGH LUCK! IT WOULD HAVE BOOSTED MY SOCIAL BATTING AVERAGE TO BE SEEN IN THE ROYAL BOX WITH THE PRINCE!
THE HORSE SHOW WAS GREAT, MUTT, BUT THE PRINCE HAD ANOTHER ACCIDENT!
FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, DID HE FALL OFF A HORSE AGAIN?
NO, HE FELL OUT OF THE BOX!
?
(Copyright, 1924, by H. C. Fisher)
15/7/24 - PRINCESS STREET HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON -


## Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. S. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, B8C, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

STOP Dandruff with GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MANGE MEDICINE

Write for free booklet "Treatise on the hair and scalp" by Dr. H. Clay Glover. At all drug stores

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 129 W. 24th Street, New York

# ERSHING SEEN AS RUNNING MATE

## General Gathers Great Strength in Soldier Element, Belief.

nd Pershing.

This is the ticket for which Re- national influence began a quiet campaign tion. The same coterie, sonally close to the practically decided on as temporary chair- Cleveland convention.

nt for Pershing was sult of the great re- given at the session of the Daughters of Revolution. The spon- of the general of stounded political ob- showing of affection- that Pershing had on entative body of

ment for Pershing was orts of General Charles have the vice-presiden- go to the man prin- sible for the repara- This movement became use of the achieve- Maria," that it had because of the pos- attack on Dawes and connections.

politicians opine that eligibility because of this his work as budget boss vement in Europe, are mere fact that he is a inevitable connections ," the great buga- come from states than Illinois, the

is to retire from the unless the precedent is broken by a special He will then be has never taken in politics. He and

are quietly pushing there is a tremendous throughout the ntment is due main- to send ill-trained ction, and his in- of pleas of the that the forces would not be or- until they were fully so as an army, not s for Europeans.

nthusiastic Republican that Pershing will votes to a ticket President, simply be- is a representative of the , which for the first the republic was founded given recognition in the ential campaign following a

his element is given great con- eration these days because of the laration of the President against genus—an opposition that may be ulled by the terms of the insur- ce bill.

# LASKER-FARLEY IN PROBE FIRE

## Vice Chairman Testifies Ex-Chief of Fleet Was "Very Dominant."

Two former chairmen of the ship- board, A. D. Lasker and Ed- Farley, were targets for an rrell recently by members of the committee investigating the

Representative Davis, Democrat, committee prosecutor, ged that both Lasker and Far- and some of their "expert" as- dants tried to "discredit" the gov- ment merchant marine in the pose mind in furtherance of a plan to turn the ships over to private ownership. He developed from E. C. Plummer, vice chairman of the board, who was on the stand, that Lasker was a "very dominant

Board members knew that Lasker had been given a "free hand," Plum- mer testified, and they usually "ac- quiesced" in his plans.

Mr. Davis charged that Mr. Far- persisted to such an extent in his advocacy of a "corporation scheme" of operating the fleet that the recording of the board during his testimony came to a standstill. Plum- mer said the former chairman had assumed "enlarged responsibilities" compared with those of his commis- sioners, and that "little progress" was made up until the time Farley went to Europe about five months ago.

The vice chairman testified that while some commissioners were in favor of the government getting out of the shipping business and turning over the ships to private owners, he and others believed it "our duty" to maintain trade routes until private capital could be induced to take them over.

He told the committee that while both domestic and foreign shippers were losing money because of the present depressed state of shipping, he believed the next three years would see an improvement in world trade.

## Depew Is Only 90; Won't Play Golf, Yet

Ten years from April 28 Chauncey M. Depew may start playing golf, but just now, when he's only 90 years old, he won't break the daily routine at his office, he said.

The veteran railroad man, after- dinner speaker and former United States senator, celebrated his 90th birthday, planning to spent it as any other day. He arrives in his office about 10 each morning and leaves between 4:30 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Mr. Depew hopes to speak again this year at the Republican national convention. At the last one in Chi- cago he spoke for 45 minutes.

He approves of women in politics but thinks they take it all too seri- ously especially their speeches, for they leave out funny stories and, ac- cording to his own statement, he'd rather tell funny stories than be president. He believes President Coolidge will be re-elected, and thinks the younger generation is headed in a direction opposite from the dogs.

## Mickey (Himself) McGuire

"So! THAT'S WHERE HE HID.
"I SUPPOSE YOU'D RATHER I LET MCGUIRE KETCH ME SO YOU COULD PAY TH' DENTIST BILL AFTER HE KNOCKED ALL MY TEETH OUT!
FOX
ANY PORT IN PREFERENCE TO A STORM SESSION WITH MICKEY.—
(Copyright, 1924, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

# AL SMITH BOOM SEEN ON DECLINE BY DEATH OF CHARLES MURPHY

The presidential campaign of Al Smith has been seriously hurt by the death of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall.

This is the general opinion of national Democratic leaders of the New York delegation in congress, all of whom were in close touch with Mur- phy and ardent boomers for Smith.

The passing of Murphy does not mean that Smith will lose the sup- port of the New York delegation to the national convention. It does mean that Smith has lost the man, upon whom he depended most to conduct negotiations, who controlled the large delegation now opposed to McAdoo and which might be induced to support the governor of New York.

The big question is who will be given the plenary power to represent the New York organization in nego- tiations between such influential factors as Cox of Ohio, Taggart of Indiana, Hague of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania leaders and the others who have shown no sympathy with McAdoo and will try to center on someone to offset the commanding lead of the former secretary of the treasury.

**Powerful at Round Table.**

It was by the exercise of that power that Murphy made himself a leader to be reckoned with in the round-the-table pow wows that lead to important developments in such meetings as those of the national committee and the big conventions.

Murphy exercised that power al- though he had no official status. His last use of it was at the session of the national committee here when, although Norman E. Mack of Buf- falo was the official representative of the Empire state, it was the ar- rangement between the Tammany chieftain and George Brennan of Chicago that threw the convention to the metropolis.

The Tammany leaders were so shocked by the sudden passing of their leader, that it was some time before they were able to con- sider the possibilities of the succes- sion. Their interest in Smith was secondary to the perpetuation of their organization.

They have got along for years without having close relations with the White House, but they realize that the success of Smith is so in- termingled with their hopes and that the choice of some one to stand as their national representative cannot be long delayed. They will have to act before the approaching conven- tion, but they must show the proper respect to Murphy's memory.

The name of John H. McCooey, the Brooklyn leader, was most prominently mentioned as the successor to Murphy. This mention resulted from the considerations that McCooey is a chief in his own right; is so regarded by Mayor Hylan, who lives in his particular political jurisdiction, and is the one organization leader who is on friend- ly terms with William Randolph Hearst.

The general opinion among Tam- many men here as they left Satur- day to pay honor to Murphy, was that the affairs of the organization probably would be conducted for a while by a committee, such as the triumvirate that was in charge when Lewis S. Nixon was supposed to be the boss of the wigwam. This trio was Murphy, John McMahon and Maurice Featherstone. This ar- rangement did not work any more than any other divided authority would in a successful organization, and the elevation of Murphy to sole authority was the beginning of the recent success of Tammany.

**Last of Bosses.**

Murphy was the last of the big political bosses who ruled for the last generation. Of those with whom he dealt in Democratic national af- fairs in other days, only one, Tag- gart, is left, and the leadership of the Indiana man really is the senti- ment for Ralston. Roger Sullivan, dead, has been succeeded by Bren- nan, and Nugent of New Jersey by Hague, both as powerful propor- tionately as Murphy, but with leader- ships of value outside their own bailiwicks that have lasted little more than a fourth as long as that of the late head of Tammony.

Unless a successor to Murphy is chosen who can command the re- spect of the other skilled and vet- eran negotiators, the friends of Smith will have good reason to re- gret the passing of "C. F.," and the supporters of McAdoo have cause for encouragement.

# CALLS NATIONAL OUTDOOR RALLY

## President Sets May 22-24 as Conference Date in Washington.

Call was issued last week by Presi- dent Coolidge for a national con- ference on outdoor recreation to meet May 22-24 in Washington.

Announcement of the conference was made at the White House in a formal statement issued by the Pres- ident after he had conferred with Secretaries Weeks, Work, Wallace and Hoover and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, whom the chief executive recently designated as members of a committee to draft a national out- door recreation policy.

The purpose of the conference will be to assist the committee in forming a national program and Secretary Roosevelt who was desig- nated as executive chairman of the conference was instructed to send out invitations for the meeting.

The President's statement in part said:

"Since the first announcement as to the needs of a national outdoor recreation policy, so many expres- sions of approval of such a project and so many offers of assistance in furthering it have been received by individual members of my commit- tee that it is their unanimous opinon that a conference on this subject should be called to meet in Washing- ton in the near future to assist the committee in forming a national program."

## Synthetic Camphor Balls Dupe Moths

Millions of "camphor" or moth balls rolling about the world today, are not true camphor spheres at all, ac- cording to German scientists who were responsible for the production of a synthetic product which has deceived various kinds of experts, in- cuding the well-known moth.

Most of the real camphor comes from camphor trees growing on the jungled mountain slopes of the in- terior of the island of Formosa, off the China coast. Synthetic camphor is just as "good" for the moths, it is contended by the chemists, as the real thing, but not quite so beneficial, it is admitted, for "colds in the head."

# LEIPZIG'S RISE DUE TO ROADS

## Great City Born as Result of Highway Foresight of Early Leaders.

Scores of American merchants re- cently attended the annual "world's fair" at Leipzig. "Exceeded in com- mercial importance and population in Germany only by Berlin, Ham- burg and Munich, Leipzig is a living memorial to the value of good roads," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society at Washington.

"Halle, also in Saxony, was a source of salt and some of the earliest German merchants passed through the tiny Slavic fishing vil- lage, Leipzig, on their way to Halle, a few miles distant, to get this salt. At a date too early to record, the 'Rotary' club of Leipzig decided that a good road between Leipzig and Halle would make more merchants go through Leipzig. Thus the little village in the broad flat plain, de- void of natural strategic aids, made itself a junction point and out- stripped its neighbor villages.

"The need to see purchases, which paved the way for great fairs, diminished with the coming of printing and the railroad, so modern times have seen the decline of the great Nizhni Novgorod fair and the Beucaire fair of France. Only the Leipzig fair has stood its ground. It adapted itself by devoting its fair to those products which it still is necessary to see before purchasing, notably toys, leather and furs.

"On the edge of town, almost on the battle site where Napoleon's de- feat in the Battle of Nations fore- shadowed Waterloo, is Leipzig uni- versity, a leading German educa- tional institution. Many Americans have studied medicine and other subjects in these halls made famous by Goethe.

"Although Leipzig can point to no great cathedral, it has as fine a musical and literary tradition as any town in the Reich. Bach drilled his choruses and orchestras in a Leipzig church. Young Felix Mendelssohn took up the baton of this orchestra and out of it grew the famous Leip- zig conservatory. Schumann and the poet, Schiller, were also attracted to Leipzig, lending it reflected glory.

"Leipzig is at the intersection of some of the main north and south and east and west routes of Central Europe, and has a population slight- ly larger than that of Pittsburgh. Unlike the American practice the German supreme court is located not at the seat of government, Ber- lin, but in the 'fair city.' Before the war Leipzig proclaimed itself 'the Paris of Germany.' Now it is seek- ing a new slogan."

# DIGGER INVENTED FOR BEET FIELDS

## Means End of Child Labor and Supremacy for Northern Sugar.

An invention calculated to elim- inate child labor from the sugar beet fields and cut the cost of pro- ducing beet sugar to a point where it will regain its place lost to cane sugar with the war, is announced by the research department of the Na- tional Association of Farm Equip- ment Manufacturers.

The machine, tractor driven, lifts, tops and piles the beets at the rate of four acres a day.

"Labor shortage and high wages for hand laborers," the research de- partment says, "had caused general abandonment of the beet crop in many areas of Michigan, Ohio, Ne- braska, Utah and California and the cane sugar areas of the West Indies gained the upper hand in sugar pro- duction during the war.

"The new topper-digger insures the complete tractorization of the sugar beet crop for deep plowing, thorough seedbed preparation, culti- vation and harvest, so that child labor is swept from the American sugar field and immediate enlarging of acreage is practical."

## Quezon Tells Tokio Orientals Are Safe

The Philippine independence mis- sion headed by Manuel Quezon, en route to the United States, arrived in Tokio in the midst of the immigration crisis. Apropos of reconstruction, after the earth- quake, M. Quezon took occasion to issue this statement: "Every time Japan successfully survives a test to which her national character is sub- jected, the Filipinos feel more hope- ful of their own future, because it shows what the Oriental races are able to do when free to work out their own salvation."

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## Mellon Committee Fate Awaits May 6

Under unanimous consent reached by the senate, the fate of the special committee investigating the internal revenue bureau will be de- cided May 6.

The resolution proposed by Sena- tor Jones, Democrat, New Mexico, which would authorize the commit- tee to employ counsel and expert accountants, will be taken up then, and after it has been disposed of, the senate will proceed to consider the resolution of Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, seeking final discharge of the committee.

## Lifts Parking Rules; Reduces Accidents

Police traffic officers of Akron, O., are puzzled over the decrease in traffic accidents which followed Safety Director Carter's experiment of allowing unrestricted parking for one week. Carter ordered the ex- periment after motorists complained of strict enforcement of parking regulations which resulted in nu- merous fines.

Carter, however, had an explana- tion for the decrease in accidents.

"Put on their honor to observe sane parking rules, the motorists are naturally more careful," he said. "This carefulness extends to their driving and a decrease in accidents is the result."

# GRAVES OF FORGOTTEN CROWD SACRED ABBEY

The question of what achieve- ment should entitle a man to burial in Westminster Abbey has been under discussion during the last six months, within which time two distinguished Britons have found their rest within its sacred precincts. They were Andrew Bonar Law, one- time prime minister, and recently Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, com- poser. Concerning Stanford, the con- sensus seems to be that posterity will say his burial in England's Valhalla was an honor of doubtful right which merely helped to crowd the abbey at a time when burial space is limited.

There was a division of opinion among the abbey canons—the final arbiters in such cases—as to the pro- priety of an abbey burial for so great a statesman and servant of the em- pire as Bonar Law, because the me- diocrity of many buried there in past generations has almost filled the abbey space.

By the side of kings and warriors the visitor finds wholly unknown persons—many of Charles II's lady friends; old Parr, just because he lived 150 years; John Broughton, champion pugilist of England at a date unknown even to sporting writ- ers. And the smaller the person, the bigger the monument.

"Many of those who are commem- orated within its walls were scarcely deserving of the honor which ordi- narily attaches to such commemora- tion" said Canon Westlake, custodian of the abbey. "The abbey records show instance after instance of the burial of or erection of a monument to those whose chief claim to dis- tinction was the ability or willingness of their heirs to pay the fee de- manded.

"There is the simple beauty of the tomb of Chaucer," Canon Westlake continued, "and side by side with it a preposterous urn takes the place of delicate tracery that was ruthlessly shorn away to make room for its hideousness. Verily, no place on this earth teaches a more forceful lesson in the need of a true historical per- spective."

"As for Sir Charles Stanford," says another critic, "the present age high- ly respects his contributions to music but it is doubtful whether any Eng- lish composer of our time except Elgar will live for long. Stanford is buried among the memorials of Balfe, Blow, Burney, Croft, Gibbons, Arnold, Purcell and Sterndale Ben- nett. It is doubtful whether more than three of these are entitled to the distinction."

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# The Latest Markets

## Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, No. 2, red, $1.11@1.12. Corn, cash, No. 3 yel- low, 83@83½c. Oats, cash, No. 2 white, 54@55c. Barley, cash, No. 2, 77c. Rye, cash, No. 2 68c. Clover- seed, cash, $11.00; Oct., $11.90. Alsike, cash, $9.50. Timothy, cash, $3.70; May, $3.75.

Chicago — Wheat, May, $1.03½; July, $1.05⅝; Sept., $1.06⅝. Corn, May, 76¾c; July, 78¼c; Sept., 77⅜c. Oats, May, 46¾c; July, 44¼c. Rye, May, 65½c; July, 67⅝c.

## Produce

Butter — Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 41c; solid pack, 40c; nut margarine, 25½@26½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 22@23c; Michigan, 22@23c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 26@26½c.

Eggs—Candled, 24c; selects, 29c.

Bacon — Fat, 10c; lean, 22c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 19c; 9 to 10 lbs., 14c; 11 to 12 lbs., 12c; 13 to 15 lbs., 11c. Hams—18½c. Lard, 11½c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 28@30c; geese, 16@18c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 26@28c; light hens, 23@25c; Leghorn broilers, 40@45c; broilers, 50@55c; stags, 18@20c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 9½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tub lots, 40@42c; extra firsts, 39@41c; firsts, 37@38c; packing stock, 25@ 28c; standard, 39@41c; prints high- er. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 26½c; extra firsts, 25c. Ohio firsts, 22½c; western firsts, 22½c. Oleomargarine — Price to retailers: Nut oleo, 24@25c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25½@26c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—Old York State, 28@30c; new, 24@25c; brick, 22@23c; fancy Swiss, 40@43c; lim- burger, 28@30c; imported, 48c. Poultry—Live fat fowls, 27 @ 29c; springers, 28@29c; old roosters, 18c; medium fowls, 28@29c; Leg- horns, 25c; stags, 22@23c; spring white ducks, 1 to 5 pounds each, 42c; Ohio broilers, 50@60c. Pota- toes—Michigan round whites, $2.15 @2.25 per 150-pound sack; Chiefs, $2.50@2.60 per bag; home grown, 90c@$1.00 bushel; New York, $2.65 per 150-pound bag. Sweet Potatoes —Tennessee Nancy Halls, $5.00 per hamper; Alabama Porto Rico, $4.00 hamper; Jersey, $4.50.

Chicago — Butter, lower; cream- ery, extras, 36c; extra first, 35@ 35½c; firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33 @33½c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 43,120 cases; firsts, 21½@22c; or- dinary firsts, 20@21c; storage pack, extras, 24½c; firsts, 24c. Poultry alive, higher; fowls, 23@25½c; broilers, 48@50c; roosters, 15c. Po- tatoes, trading very slow; market weak; receipts, 107 cars; Wisconsin bulk round whites, $1.00@1.25; sacked, $1.10@1.25; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked Red River Ohios, $1.00@1.50, according to quality; Idaho sacked russets, $2.00 @2.40; Montana sacked russets, $1.90@1.95.

New York—Butter steadier; re- ceipts, 6,588. Eggs irregular; re- ceipts, 27,311; fresh gathered extra firsts, storage packed, 27½@28c; firsts, regular packed, 24@25c; sec- onds and poorer, 23½@24c. Live poultry steady; no freight quota- tions: prices unchanged. Dressed poultry firm; prices unchanged.

## Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 800; steady; choice yearlings, $9.25@ 10.25; fair to good, $8.25@8.75; choice handy weight butcher steers, $8.50@9.25; fair to good butcher steers, $7.50@8; choice heavy steers, $8.75@9.75; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.50@8.25; common and light butcher steers, $6.35@ 7.25; choice heifers, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.00@7.00; choice butcher cows, $5.50@6.50; fair to good, $4.00@5.00; common cows, canners and cullers, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.50@ 6.50; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@ 5.50; common and bologna bulls, $4.00@4.75. Calves — Receipts, 1,- 100; market, choice, steady; others demoralized; good to choice veal calves, $9.50@11.00; fair to good, $4.00@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Re- ceipts, 1,000; steady; good to choice clipped lambs, $14.00@15.00; fair to good, $11.00@11.25; good to choice clipped sheep, $8.00@9.50; good to choice ewes, $5.50@7.00; common, $2.00@4.00. Hogs — Re- ceipts, 6,000; 25c higher on pigs; mixed, $7.75; pigs and lights, $7.25; roughs, $6.25; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—U. S. Dept. of Agricul- ture—Hogs—Receipts, 56,000; mod- erately active, 5c to 10c lower than Satlurday's best time or around 5c lower than the average mixed offer- ings show most decline; bulk good and choice 300 to 325-pound butch- ers, $7.25@7.35; top, $7.40; 160 to 200-pound averages, $7.00@7.25; better grades, 120 to 150-pound averages mostly, $6.70@7.10; pack- ing sows largely $6.60@6.80; killing pigs, unchanged; bulk good and choice 100 to 130-pound, $6.00@ 6.40. Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; bet- ter grades beef steers and fat she stock weak to 25c lower; most, 25c to 50c lower; trade very slow; kill- ing quality, medium to good ship- ping demand, comparatively nar- row; early top matured steers, $11.50; bulk early sales, $8.50@ 10.50; most grades yearlings sharing down turn; lower grades youngsters and fat steers and stockers and feeders about steady; latter class scarce, strong in spots; weighty bologna bulls, moderately active; strong, steady; veal calves mostly $7.00@7.50 for light kind; upward to $8.50 for good to choice handy weight to packers, bulk stockers and feeders, $6.75@8.25. Sheep—Re- ceipts, 16,000; slow; very little early business; few medium fat clipped lambs, $13.50 @ 14.00; around steady; talking lower on fat sheep.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; steady; steers, $10.50@11.00; heifers, $8.50@9.00; cows, $6.00@ 7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; low- er; heavies, $7.80 @ 7.85; heavy Yorkers, $8.00@8.10; light York- ers, $7.257.50; pigs, $6.50@6.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; steady; top sheep, $8.50; top lambs, $14.75. Calves — Receipts, 1,000; lower; top, $10.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 125; slow and steady. Calves—Re- ceipts, 200; slow; choice, $10.50@ 11.00; fair to good, $8.00@10.00; culls, $4.00@7.50; heavy, $6.00@ 8.00; grassers, $3.00@5.00. Hogs— Receipts, 3,200; slow and steady to 10c lower; heavy and mixed, $7.90@ 8.00; Yorkers, $8.00; light Yorkers, $7.40 @ 8.00; pigs, $7.00 @ 7.40; roughs, $6.50@6.75; stags, $4.00@ 4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,200; slow; clipped lambs, $7.00@ 15.00; a few, $15.25; yearlings, $8.00 @12.50; wethers, $9.25@9.75; ewes, $3.00@9.00; mixed sheep, $9.00@ 9.25.

Indianapolis — Hogs — Receipts, 4,000; steady to 5c higher; heavies, $7.75@7.80; lights, $7.60; top, $7.60; pigs, $4.00@5.00. Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; steers, $7.50@10.70; beef cows, $5.00@8.00; heifers, $6.50@ 9.50. Calves—Receipts, 500; strong; veals, $7.00@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 20; nominal.

## Crown Prince Sues for Marriage Gift

The German ex-crown prince has a good memory. Five years of exile have not been able to make him for- get about a costly wedding present made to him 19 years ago by 400 Prussian cities.

Frederick William has filed a suit against the Prussian state to have the gift—a table-service consisting of about 1,900 pieces of heavy silver, china and crystal, which was not complete at the time of the wedding —handed over to him. While Fred- erick William was at Wieringen the table plate had been completed and deposited in the safes of the Reichs- bank.

"The present state of my finances does not permit me to withdraw my claims," runs a passage of the letter he addressed to the Prussian su- preme court.

The mayors of the Prussian cities will convene shortly to discuss the claim.

## Savants Announce Cure for Rickets

Discovery of a new method of preventing and curing rickets and malnutrition, both in animals and human beings, was announced last week by Professors R. C. Houston and H. D. Light- body of Michigan Agriculture college. Experiments covering 18 months, the professors said, have shown that these nutritional dis- eases may be prevented and cured by the administering of hydro- quinone, a common chemical com- pound, used in photographic devel- opment work.

The announcement said it is too early definitely to recommend hy- droquinone for the treatment of rickets in human beings, but that the experiments are being continued.

## Motor Sedan Runs on Railroad Tracks

Veteran railroad men in the South- ern railroad yards at Ludlow, Ky., had a surprise. Down the main track recently, sandwiched between the "Sewanee River Special" and a freight, came a sedan auto on flanged wheels. It had full steering gear, both front and rear axles be- ing immobile; it weighed 5,000 pounds, and was heavy enough to operate the electric block system of the railroad.

The "sedan" was equipped with "cowcatcher," dashboard speed con- trol and a motor regulated by a switch formed like a rheostat. It is believed the new car is the only one of its kind.

The designer says the car primar- ily will be used for inspecting tun- nels, and for emergency duty.

## Says Tokio Meant No Threat to U. S.

"I am now satisfied beyond doubt that Japan did not intend any threat and had not thought of any threat when Ambassa- dor Hanihara presented to Secre- tary Hughes the note which caused such a furore in the United States," American Ambassador Woods said immediately following his conference with Foreign Minister Matsui.

Ambassador Woods remained closeted at the foreign office for an hour and a half, during which time the immigration situation was thorough- ly threshed out.

Ambassador Hanihara's second note to Secretary Hughes, it is hoped in Tokio, will correct the erroneous impression his late note created in the minds of the majority of the United States senators.

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# HOOVER TO WAR ON AUTO PERILS

## Drive Launched to Reduce Toll of Life and Limb in Motor Smashes.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has played a hand in an endeavor to reduce the tremendous loss of life from automobile accidents in the United States every year.

Directed by Hoover, a dozen na- tional organizations have started the formation of a permanent commit- tee that will study the causes of mo- tor accidents, responsible for at least 17,000 deaths in 1923, with a view to making the city streets and rural highways safe for humanity.

Some of the objectives of Hoover's committee are:

Elimination of careless drivers.

Adequate punishment of reckless and intoxicated operators.

Investigation and determination of causes of automobile accidents.

A national campaign of educa- tion against auto accidents.

Included in the tentative plans of the organization is standardization of traffic regulations throughout the United States, already suggested by experts at the bureau of standards.

Possibility of asking President Coolidge to summon governors and other state officials to ask for their co-operation in the drive.

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**Wanted to hear from owner having farm** or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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# 'FAG' SALE BOOM LAID TO WOMEN

## Consumption by American Smokers Bounds Seven Billions in Year.

The increased addiction of women to the cigaret has boosted the con- sumption in the United States more than 7,000,000,000.

This is according to an authentic survey which declares more than 50,000,000,000 cigarets were smoked in the United States last year. This is 7,000,000,000 more than in 1922 and includes only "tailor made" cigarets, not taking into considera- tion those consumed by the advo- cates of "roll your own."

The year showed an increase of 55,000,000,000 over the cigaret pro- duction figures for 1905, including cigarets for export.

In 1910, according to the report, the United States was producing annually 8,500,000,000 cigarets. In 1917 the total production was in ex- cess of 44,000,000,000, of which 37,000,000,000 were consumed do- mestically. In the last 13 years, the report shows, an increase of 663 per cent in cigaret production and an increase of 27 per cent in cigar pro- duction. Population increased but 18 per cent.

Production of smoking tobacco has increased from 85,000,000 pounds in 1897 to 359,824,765 pounds in the first eleven months of 1923. Chewing tobaccos gradu- ally are being elbowed off the mar- ket, the report states.

# 50 SENATORS ARE PROBERS

## 16 Investigating Groups Keep Congressmen Busy These Days.

Sixteen investigations are being conducted simultaneously by com- mittees of congress—eleven by sen- ate and five by house committees.

Fifty senators are members of in- vestigating committees—more than half the membership of the senate.

Senator George H. Moses, New Hampshire, is a member of three of these committees and chairman of two. What he thinks of the investi- gations in general and the Daugherty and oil investigations in particular, was expressed in a speech he deliv- ered recently in Chicago.

Describing the witnesses appearing before these two committees, he said they constituted a "motley procession of divorcees, drunks, dive-keep- ers, dope fiends, discharged federal employes, reformed bandits, people out of a job and anyone with a grievance."

A conservative estimate of the cost of the investigating committees to date from the beginning of this ses- sion of congress is $1,000,000. It is likely that that sum will be more than doubled before the session closes.

## Crumbing Bread

An efficient way to crumb bread is to put it into a muslin bag, per- haps an empty salt sack, and rub it with the fingers. The task is quick- ly done, and there are no scattered crumbs to be rescued.

# SCIENTIST SEES FARMLESS ERA

## Thinks Artificial Menu Will Be Provided by Solar Radiation.

A future day when a large part of the world's food supply will be pro- duced artificially, relieving man from absolute dependence on the soil was depicted in an address before the American Chemical convention here Wednesday by Dr. Caroll Alsberg, director of the food research bureau of Leland Stanford university.

There is every reason to believe, Dr. Alsberg said, that the three basic groups of food stuffs—Carbo- hydrates, fats and amino acids—can or shortly will be producable by ar- tificial means.

Perhaps we always shall be de- pendent upon agriculture for vita- mins, he said, "but a system of agri- culture in any material measure of the necessity producing fuel foods would be an agriculture very differ- ent from the present."

As to possible sources of energy necessary for such food production the speaker said that if measured in terms in anthracite it would re- quire 14,000,000 tons annually to supply the calory food consumption of the present population of the United States.

The most promising source of en- ergy for mankind to turn into the day of artificial food production, Dr. Alsberg said, is solar radiation. By a mechanical process of storing up the heat units of the sun, he said the present "inefficiency of agricul- ture" due to this "waste of energy" would be supplanted largely by the efficiency of a chemical process.

## London's Richest Babe Christened

The infant daughter of Lady Louise Mountbatten, the richest baby in England, great-grand- daughter of the late Sir Ernest Cassel, was christened in the chapel royal in St. Jame's palace recently. There was a small congre- gation of intimate friends at the ceremony, including the Prince of Wales, who stood godfather to the child jointly with the Earl of Brecknock.

The baby was born on St. Valen- tine's day. Her mother was former- ly Edwina Ashley, who fell heir to the greater part of a fortune of $30,000,000 from her grandfather, Sir Ernest. Lord Louis Mountbat- ten served as midshipman on the Lion, Lord Beatty's flagship during the war, and was a companion of the Prince of Wales as naval aide in his trip around the world.

## Japan's Curio Shops Hard Hit by Quakes

Not the least of those who worry over the repeated shakings of the earth in Japan are deal- ers in glassware and curio deal- ers. Undaunted by the first great quake on Sept. 1, 1923, they made arrangements to reopen their shops, and were just beginning to catch up on their business when the Jan. 15 shake came. At that time, it is es- timated, the glassware dealers and those who sell curios were among the hardest hit, as their stocks were most easily damaged by the very strong earthquake.

"Now," they say, "we feel that under the circumstances we must raise the price of our wares consid- erably if we are to have any sort of protection in the future."


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**THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE**

Toledo, Ohio.

# COOLIDGE FAVORS ANOTHER WORLD ARMAMENT CONFERENCE

## PRESIDENT EXPLAINS FOREIGN VIEWS AT ANNUAL A. P. MEETING

The full text of President Coolidge's address before Associated Press editors in New York follows:

"The gathering and publication of news has a deeper significance than is sometimes realized. No large enterprise can exist for itself alone. It ministers to some great need, it performs some great service, not for itself, but for others; or, failing therein, it ceases to be profitable and ceases to exist. This is the case with the Associated Press. It is one of the eyes of mankind which never slumbers. Without ceasing, it assembles each day the events of each part of the world, and transmits them to every other part. The fundamental reason for this lies in the fact that it is felt to be of vital importance to each man, and each community to know what other men and other communities are doing. The news is printed and read, not for the mere purpose of entertainment, amusement and recreation, but almost entirely for the practical purpose of information, in order that by means of accurate knowledge of what others are doing a course may be laid out of accurate and successful action.

"Faith in the American people means a faith in their ability to form sound judgments, when once the facts have been presented to them clearly and without prejudice. It is this educational work, national in its scope, that the Associated Press performs, and upon its integrity and fairness depends in large measure the course of public opinion in the United States. This work is done without any tinge of personal or political opinion. A very practical ideal exists, and it is met by a very practical service. It is individual in its nature. It is a personal service for each one of us, making its appeal entirely to the intelligence of the individual and recognizing fully the American ideal of intellectual independence.

**Law of Service.**

"This conception is not exactly at variance with, but certainly supplementary to, the long cherished American ideal of the independence of the individual and the independence of the nation. Granted that the largest possible independence is a desirable goal, the consideration at once arises as to how such independence can best be secured. The work of the Associated Press, both necessary and logical, indicates that the true method would appear to lie in recognizing the broad principle of our individual and national dependence, calculating the requirements which flow from that condition, and governing ourselves accordingly. Complete independence means complete co-ordination and co-operation. From this principle arises the oft-repeated law of service—we can help ourselves only as we help others. A knowledge and an understanding of others become absolutely necessary, in order to make our ideals practical. One of the preeminent requirements of our country at the present time is to re-establish and emphasize in the public mind this law of service. The danger to America is not in the direction of the failure to maintain its economic position, but in the direction of the failure to maintain its ideals.

"The principle of service is not to be confounded with a weak and impractical sentimentalism. It does not mean that either the individual or the nation is to assume the burdens which ought to be borne by others. It is warranted in considering self to the extent of recognizing that it is justifiable to accumulate and hold the resources which must necessarily be used to serve ourselves, our own household, and our own nation. But it does not stop there. It recognizes also the necessity of serving others, and when the need arises for meeting a moral requirement, of making individual and national sacrifices sufficient to maintain the cause of righteousness.

**New Standards.**

"Some of the recent developments in Washington have revealed the dangers to which I refer in a very dramatic way. Beginning nearly 10 years ago our country entered a period when conditions were altogether artificial and abnormal, culminating in the strained and lurid events of our participation in the war. The old standards of action were either suspended or entirely cast aside. Altogether too many of those in a position to do so began to take adavntage of the necessities of the situation for their own profit. Finally nearly all of those in responsible positions throughout the entire civilized world had but one main object in view, which was the winning of the war. They began to make almost every consideration and motive subsidiary to that great effort. Totally inconceivable amounts of money were raised and expended with a lavishness which a few months before would have been believed impossible, and which now seems like some wild nightmare. Notwithstanding the great wave of patriotic fervor which swept over the land; notwithstanding the tremendous sacrifices which the people in every walk of life made, and stood ready to make; almost unconsciously these conditions developed, which I mention not for any purpose now to criticize, where the least scrupulous became the greatest gainers and a considerable part of our population was thrown into a morbid financial state of mind, which even the best intentioned did not wholly escape. The desire for profits and more profits kept on increasing, and the quest for easy money became well-nigh universal. All of this meant an attempt to appropriate the belongings of others without rendering a corresponding service.

**Return to Normal.**

"This condition began to subside nearly four years ago, but it left along its course a trail of vicious and criminal selfishness which in diminishing degree has ever since been attempting to gratify an appetite grown all the sharper through indulgence, and a general credulity to rumors of large sums of money demanded and paid on account of every conceivable motive and action.

"From all of this sordidness the affairs of government, of course, suffered. In some of it a few public officers were guilty participants. But the wonder is not that this was so much or so many, rather that it has been so little and so few. The encouraging thing at present is the evidence of a well-nigh complete return to normal methods of action, and a sane public opinion. The gravity of guilt of this kind is fully realized and publicly reprehended. There is an exceedingly healthy disposition to uproot it altogether, and administer punishment wherever competent evidence of guilt can be produced. That I am doing and propose to continue.

"Another phase of lingering extravagance, from which the country has not yet fully recovered, is revealed by a consideration of the bills which are pending before the congress, calling for an expenditure of public money. Exceedingly great efforts have been put forth to reduce the cost of government. Hundreds of thousands of public employes have been released, and every department has been thoroughly deflated and placed under most competent financial supervision. The country as a whole is demanding with great vigor every possible relief from the burden of every unnecessary public expenditure. Yet notwithstanding this, minority groups of one kind or another, and organizations, sometimes almost nation-wide in their ramifications, are making the most determined assaults upon the public treasury. I am advised by the director of the bureau of the budget that careful computation discloses that there are bills pending that are seriously pressed for passage, not including the bonus, which would increase the expenditures of the federal government for next year by about $3,600,000,000. This would mean that outside of the postoffice department, which is practically self-sustaining, the present rate of expenditure would be more than doubled. Each one of these items taken by itself is not large, and its supporters argue that certainly the government can afford to make this small additional payment. But taken in the aggregate they make the stupendous sum I have mentioned, and their assumption by the government would mean nothing less than financial disaster to the nation. The law of service must be applied to this situation. Our country is very rich, but were its possessions increased manyfold, it would not be warranted in paying out money except for value received. Value received on the part of the government is estimated by a general consideration of all the attending conditions. At present our country does not need a greater outlay of expense, but a greater application of constructive economy.

**Method of Taxation.**

"The same state of mind is revealed again in the determined resistance which is made to the adoption of a sound method of taxation. The main argument of the opposition can all be reduced to the supposition that the general public can be relieved of taxation and a greater proportion of taxes laid on the rich. I shall not examine the soundness of this proposal, the economic injury which it would inflict, or its impossibility as a working principle. I mention it as another example of an attempt to minister to a supposed desire to evade the law of service. It seems as though the public is assumed to desire to have the advantages of a government without paying its part of the cost of maintaining it. Besides being convinced that such a result is utterly impossible of accomplishment, I am more firmly of the belief that it misrepresents the general attitude of the public mind. Moreover, the success of the government does not lie in wringing all the revenue it can from the people but in making their burden as light and fairly distributed as possible, consistent with the proper maintenance of the necessary public functions. The government itself, in order to be successful, and all of those connected with it, must put all of their energy upon what they can do for the people, not upon what they can get out of them.

**In Honest Hands.**

"These are some of the reasons which reveal to us why, in our domestic affairs, in order that we may best serve ourselves by serving them through appropriate action. We are all a part of one common country. To be in a healthy and successful condition economically, means a free interplay of competition in service, based upon that mutual faith in each other which we term public confidence. Notwithstanding the disturbing character of recent revelations, notwithstanding the enormous pressure for the passage of legislation which would greatly increase the cost of maintaining the government of the United States, notwithstanding the failure of a majority of the congress up to the present time accurately to comprehend and expeditiously to minister to the need of taxation reform, I believe that the requirements of economy and reduced taxes will be met in a way not inconsistent with the great resources of our country.

"While I have thought it desirable to point out dangerous tendencies, I know that with few exceptions the management of our government has been and is in honest and competent hands, that its finances are sound and well managed, and that the business interests of the nation, including owners, managers and employes, are representative of honorable and patriotic motives, and that the present economic condition warrants a continuation of confidence and prosperity. Fundamentally, America is sound. It has both the power and disposition to maintain itself in a healthy economic and moral condition. But it cannot do this by turning all its thoughts in on itself or by making its material prosperity its supreme choice. Selfishness is only another name for suicide. A nation that is morally dead will soon be financially dead. The progress of the world rests on courage, honor and faith. If America wishes to maintain its prosperity, it must maintain its ideals.

"When we turn to our foreign relations, we see the working out of the same laws. If there is one ideal of national existence to which America has adhered more consistently than to any other, it has been that of peace. Whatever other faults may be charged to our country, it has never been quarrelsome, belligerent, or bent on military aggrandizement. After all, the main support of peace is understanding. It is a matter of accurate information by one government and one people about other governments and other peoples. There is likewise involved the same law of service.

"If our country is to stand for anything in the world, if it is to represent any forward movement in human progress, these achievements will be measured in no small degree by what it is able to do for others. Up to a little more than twenty-five years ago, America gave almost its entire attention to self-development. In that it achieved an unequaled success. The service which it rendered to others was to a considerable degree one of example. It revealed the ability of the people to take charge of their own affairs. It demonstrated the soundness and strength of self-government under free institutions, while affording a refuge for the oppressed of other lands. The great influence which the mere existence of American institutions exercised upon the rest of the world would be difficult to overestimate. At the end of a long period of steady accomplishments of this nature came the war with Spain which left our country a world power with world responsibilities. It is not too much to say that in meeting and bringing to a successful conclusion that conflict our country performed a world service.

**Period of Development.**

"This was followed by a period of most remarkable industrial development. There were great consolidations of properties, enormous investments of capital, and a stupendous increase of production, all accompanied by a growth of population reaching many millions. This was our condition at the outbreak of the World War. For a long time we sought to avoid this conflict, on the assumption that it did not concern us. On that subject we were lacking in accurate information. We found, at last, that while it was also the grave concern of others, it did concern us intimately and perilously. We took part in the war at length, in the defense of free institutions. We believe, while acknowledging that we were only one of the contributing elements, that our participation was a decisive factor. The result was a demonstration of the strength of self-governing peoples, and a victory for free institutions. Our action at this time was distinctly a world service. America made its sacrifice for what it believed was the cause of righteousness.

"The sacrifices on these occasions, which resulted in a benefit to others, resulted likewise in a benefit to ourselves. Even the evil effects which always arise from war and its aftermath have only tempered, not obliterated, these results. A flow of material resources set in toward our country, which is still going on. The general standards of living were raised. In the resulting plenty many of the old hardships of existence were removed. Our country came into a position where it had a greatly increased opportunity for world leadership. In moral power it took a higher rank.

**U. S. Influence.**

"There can be little doubt that our presence at the treaty table softened the terms and diminished the exactions of the victorious nations, where joint covenants of defensive alliance were in part substituted for the usual territorial transfers. Our country refused to adhere to the covenant of the League of Nations with a decisive rejection which I regard as final. Following this came a continuing effort to collect reparations, which the economic chaos of Germany after a time caused to be suspended. This resulted in the French seizure of the Ruhr, with allied conferences, plans and discussions for renewing payment of reparations under some settled method of permanent adjustment. Although indirectly interested by reason of our commerce, and more especially because of the debts due to us, in having a European settlement, our Government felt that the fundamental questions involved in all these discussions were the direct political concern of Europe. Our policy relative to the debts due to us from European countries was well known, and we refused to submit them to these discussions. This never meant that America was not willing to lend its assistance to the solution of the European problem in any way that did not involve us in their purely political controversies, whenever opportunity presented a plan that promised to be just and effective. But we realized that all effort was useless until all parties came to a state of mind where they saw the need to make concessions and accept friendly counsel.

"In December of the year of 1922 our Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, set out the American proposal in an address which he delivered at New Haven. That proposal has now become historic. He recognized that settlement of the reparations question was probably impossible if approached after the method of a political problem. It was not so much a question to be dealt with by public officers or diplomatic agencies, which must necessarily reflect to a very marked degree the political state of mind of the various countries, but was represented as one which could be solved by the application of pure business talent and experienced private enterprise. To such an effort of business men, unhampered by every unnecessary political consideration, Mr. Hughes expressed the belief that competent American citizens in private life would be ready to lend their assistance. This position was consistently maintained. Its correctness was finally demonstrated when Mr. Dawes, Mr. Young and Mr. Robinson were invited by the Reparations Commission for that purpose, and consented to serve.

**Dawes Report.**

"The finding of the experts, which is known as the Dawes Report, has recently been made and published. It shows a great deal of research and investigation, and a broad comprehension of the requirements of the situation. It has been favorably received by the Reparations Commision. It is gratifying to understand that the Allies are looking upon it with full sympathy, and Germany has expressed a willingness to co-operate in the execution of the plan. There appears to be every reason to hope that the report offers a basis for a practical solution of the reparation problem. I trust that it may commend itself to all the European governments interested as a method by which, through mutual concessions, they can arrive at a stable adjustment of the intricate and vexatious problem of reparations, and that such an outcome will provide for the restoration of Germany and the largest possible payments to the other countries.

"If this result is secured, the credit which will be due to the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, to President Harding for adopting it and supporting it, and to the three Americans and their assistants, by whose wisdom and discretion it was formulated and rendered so acceptable, will be sufficient to warrant the lasting approbation of two continents. A situation at once both intricate and difficult has been met in a most masterful way. Our countrymen are justified in looking at the result with great pride. Nothing of more importance to Europe has occured since the Armistice.

"Part of the plan contemplates that a considerable loan should at once be made to Germany for immediate pressing needs, including the financing of a bank. I trust that private American capital will be willing to participate in advancing this loan. Sound business reasons exist why we should participate in the financing of works of peace in Europe, though we have repeatedly asserted that we were not in favor of advancing funds for any military purpose. It would benefit our trade and commerce, and we especially hope that it will provide a larger market for our agricultural production. It is notorious that foreign gold has been flowing into our country in great abundance. It is altogether probable that some of it can be used more to our financial advantage in Europe than it can be in the United States. Besides this, there is the humanitarian requirement, which carries such a strong appeal, and the knowledge that out of our abundance it is our duty to help where help will be used for meeting just requirement and the promotion of a peaceful purpose. We have determined to maintain, and can maintain, our own political independence, but our economic independence will be strengthened and increased when the economic stability of Europe is restored.

**Further Efforts.**

"We hope further that such a condition will be the beginning of a secure and enduring peace. Certainly it would remove many of the present sources of disagreement and misunderstanding among the European nations. When this adjustment is finally made, and has had sufficient time of operation to become a settled European policy, it would lay the foundation for a further effort at disarmament in accordance with the theory of the Washington Conference. Although that gathering was able to limit capital battleships, it had to leave the question of submarines, air craft and land forces unsolved. The main reason for this was the unsettled and almost threatening condition that still existed in Europe. A final adjustment for the liquidation of reparations ought to be the beginning of a new era of peace and good will.

"In the event that such a condition develops, it becomes pertinent to examine what can be done by our own country, in co-operation with others, further to rid ourselves and the rest of the world of the menace and burden of competitive armaments and more effectively insure the settlement of differences between nations, not by a recourse to arms, but by a recourse to reason; not by action leading to war, but by action leading to justice. Our past experience should warn us not to be overconfident in the face of so many failures, but it also justifies the hope that something may be done where already there has been some success, and at least we can demonstrate that we have done all that we can.

"As a result of American initiative there is already in existence The Hague Tribunal which is equipped to function wherever arbitration seems desirable, and based in part on that, and in part on the League, there is the International Court of Justice, which is already functioning. A proposal was sent to the last Senate by President Harding for our adherence to the covenant establishing this court, which I submitted to the favorable consideration of the present Senate in my annual message. Other plans for a World Court have been broached, but up to the present time this has seemed to me the most practical one. But these proposals for arbitration and courts are not put forward by those who are well informed with the idea that they could be relied upon as an adequate means for entirely preventing war. They are rather a method of securing adjustment of claims and differences, and for the enforcement of treaties, when the usual channels of diplomatic negotiation fail to resolve the difficulty.

**International Law.**

"Proposals have also been made for the codification of international law. Undoubtedly something might be accomplished in this direction, although a very large body of such law consists in undertaking to establish rules of warfare and determining the rights of neutrals. One of the difficulties to be encountered would be the necessity of securing the consent of all the nations, but no doubt the agreement of the major powers would go very far in producing that result.

"I do not claim to be able to announce any formula that will guarantee the peace of the world. There are certain definite things however that I believe can be done, which certainly ought to be tried, that might relieve the people of the earth of much of the burden of military armaments and diminish the probability of military operations. I believe that among these are frequent international conferences suited to particular needs. The Washington Conference did a great deal to restore harmony and good will among the nations. Another purpose of a conference is the further limitation of competitive armaments. Much remains to be accomplished in that direction. It would appear to be impractical to attempt action under present conditions, but with a certain and definite settlement of German reparations firmly established, I should favor the calling of a similar conference to achieve such limitations of armaments and initiate plans for a codification of international law, should preliminary inquiries disclose that such a proposal would meet with a sympathetic response. But the main hope of success lies in first securing a composed state of the public mind in Europe.

"It is my firm belief that America is in a position to take the lead in this direction. It is undoubtedly too much to suppose that we hold very much of the affectionate regard of other nations. At the same time we do hold their respect. Our position is such that we are trusted and our business institutions and Government considered to be worthy of confidence. If there is disappointment in some directions that we do not enter alliances with them, it is more than over-balanced by the knowledge that there is no danger that we shall enter alliances against them. It must be known to every people that we are seeking no acquisition of territory, and maintaining no military establishment with unfriendly and hostile intent. Like our political institutions all of this is a powerful example throughout the world. Very many of the nations have been the recipients of our favor, and have had the advantage of our help in some time of extremity. We have no traditional enemies. We have come to a position of great power and great responsibility.

**First Duty**

"Our first duty is to ourselves. American standards must be maintained, American institutions must be preserved. The freedom of the people politically, economically, intellectually, morally and spiritually, must continue to be advanced. This is not a matter of a day or a year. It may be of generations, it may be of an era. It is for us here and now to keep in the right direction, to remain constant to the right ideals. We need a faith that is broad enough to let the people make their own mistakes. Let them come unto knowledge and understanding by their own experience. Little progress can be made by merely attempting to repress what is evil, our great hope lies in developing what is good. One newspaper is better than many criminal laws. One schoolmaster is better than a legion of bailiffs. One clergyman is better than an army with banners. These are our guarantees of internal peace and progress."

**Our Motives**

"On what nations are at home depends what they will be abroad. If the spirit of freedom rules in their domestic affairs, it will rule in their foreign affairs. The world knows that we do not seek to rule by force of arms, our strength is in our moral power. We increase the desire for peace everywhere by being peaceful. We maintain a military force for our defense, but our offensive lies in the justice of our cause. We are against war because it is destructive. We are for peace because it is constructive. We seek concord with all nations through mutual understanding. We believe in treaties and covenants and international law as a permanent record for a reliable determination of action. All these are evidences of a right intention. But something more than these is required, to maintain the peace of the world. In its final determination, it must come from the heart of the people. Unless it abide there, we can not build for it any artificial ladging place. If the will of the world be evil, there is no artifice by which we can protect the nations from evil results. Governments can do much for the betterment of the world. They are the instruments through which humanity acts in international relations. Because they can not do everything, they must not neglect to do what they can. But the final establishment of peace, the complete maintenance of good will toward men, will be found only in the righteousness of the people of the earth. Wars will cease when they will that they shall cease. Peace will reign when they will that it shall reign."

## Oldest Horse in World

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"CLOVER," a thoroughbred horse, holds the record of being the oldest horse in the world. He is 53 years old and his home is on the farm of a pastor near Catawissa, Pa. Born in 1871, he is still going good and receives a pension from a New York jockey club.

## DEMAGOGS HIT BY MAGAZINE

### Loyalty to Roosevelt and Lincoln Is Criterion of Republican Editors.

A campaign to prevent further compromise with "demagogic radicals" who are boring from within the Republican party, was launched last week by the National Republican, a weekly publication edited by George B. Lockwood, secretary of the Republican national committee.

At the same time the periodical announced that it desired no longer to be known as the official organ of the national committee, but intended to pursue in its own way a policy of pledging voters not to support any candidate for office who will not agree to recognize majority rule within the party on major issues and to "give his support to a national Republican administration."

"The time has come," said the announcement, "when those believing in the Republicanism of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt must refuse either surrender or compromise to demagogic radicals who are out of harmony with every real presidential principal and principle of Republicans, whose only relationship to the Republican party is to use the party for the furtherance of their own personal ambitions and who, when in office, are disloyal to its principles, its policies and its programs.

**Pledge Demanded.**

"It will hereafter be a condition of membership in the National Republican league, now numbering 50,000 members, that a pledge be given to support no candidate for office who will not agree to be a Republican after he is elected as well as on election day, who will not recognize majority rule within the party on fundamental policies, who will not give his support to a national Republican administration and who will not support the party which supports him and makes possible his official existence. An effort will be made to roll up for this organization a membership of at least 1,000,000 men and women, banded together for the purpose of waging war on those who seek to destroy their party from within.

"Honesty and courage in this matter are the best strategy. What shall it profit a party to win nominal control of a government, only to find itself powerless to develop the policies to which it is publicly pledged? The only victory it is worth while for a party to win is that gained in square toed fight for principle, under conditions which make it possible for a party to make good in the application of those principles to government.

**"Loyalty in Independence."**

"The National Republican wants and intends to be free to pursue this policy without complications or embarrassment, hence this declaration of an independence which is the highest form of fealty to a cause in which this paper believes and for which it intends to fight at a time of national crisis, unprecedented in many of its aspects in all our national history, when it is more than ever the duty of every citizen and of every publication to battle boldly in behalf of that in which they believe."

## Clock Tells Time, Dates, Moon Phases

H. B. Azandian of Syracuse, N. Y., has completed a special clock which gives the time in hours, minutes and seconds, and also the day of the week, month, date, year and phases of the moon. It took nine months of spare-time work at night to finish the timepiece.

One of the disks on the clock, governing the days of the month, makes but one revolution in four years. So accurate is it that Leap year is recorded, and the following year, without adjustment, it will move from February 28 to March 1.

## DAUGHERTY ASSAILS HARDING TRADUCERS; DENIES OIL STORIES

Harry M. Daugherty, in a statement issued last week, said that "President Harding was nominated and elected the freest man that ever stepped across the threshold of the White House.

"All the cheap, sensational talk by a partisan committee and others in regard to the manner in which President Harding was nominated and elected is false," the former attorney general went on. "There was no oil discussion at the convention or during the Harding campaign. No promises were made by him to any man, nor did I make any promises for him, and nobody else was authorized to make any promises, and if they were made, they never came to our ears."

**Touches on Testimony.**

The assertion with reference to the late president was made in the course of a defense of his position in connection with the senatorial investigations and he touched explicity upon a number of subjects to which witnesses have alluded in the hearings of recent weeks.

"The accomplishments of the department of justice," he said, "will be one of the great issues on which the Republican party will win the next election. That is one of the reasons for the attacks that have been made on me."

Discussing the conduct of the hearingss, he charged that "no opportunity had been afforded to cross-examine the star witnesses" and he added that "no opportunity will be afforded now, although I have statements and affidavits from those who were procured as witnesses testifying to falsehood, averring that words were put into their mouths and that they were corruptly influenced to tell untruthful stories of a character injurious to me."

Taking up some of the testimony, Mr. Daugherty said:

**Intoxicants Shunned.**

"The matter of drinking has been freely referred to. I never was a drinking man, and shortly after I was appointed attorney general, not wishing to be a hypocrite, it being my official duty to enforce the prohibition laws, I refrained from taking a drink of anything intoxicating, and from that day since I have not done so. Nobody ever brought any liquor to my house and I never served liquor in my house. My conduct and my associates before and since I have been in Washington will compare favorably with that of any other man who maintains his self-respect and conducts himself so as to command the respect of the public.

"The testimony regarding the Wright-Martin stock is false and the witnesses who testified thereto lied, and Brookhart, my impartial judge and juror who called attention to it, made a mis-statement when he reiterated the story for publication. I bought 500 shares of Wright-Martin stock, at I think $5 per share, long before I became attorney general.

**Worth $2,500.**

"The company reorganized and I took in exchange for these 500 shares two or three small batches of the reorganized stock. This I now hold and all of it I could sell today for the amount I paid for the original 500 shares, or about $2,500. The records of the department of justice will conclusively show how vigorously I pressed the case involving the company in behalf of the government, despite the interference by some of those who have been most active in criticising me.

"Jess Smith was a young man whom my brother and I assisted in business in our home town in Ohio. He became a successful business man and was active in the campaign of President Harding and was helpful to us both. He has been dead about a year. Four doctors and the undertaker, stand ready to testify as to the cause of his mind giving way which ended in his taking his own life. I never knew Jess Smith to do a dishonest thing.

**Confident of Integrity.**

"He was with me only part of the time, and while I was not familiar with all his acts, I do not believe he was capable of doing a dishonest thing. I never knew he had an office in the department of justice although since his death I understand that he frequently made use of a room occupied by others for the purpose of looking after some private and legitimate matters for me which I did not have time to attend to myself.

"I knew nothing about domestic affairs except that I saw he was worried on account of demands made upon him and the treatment he had received at the hands of a woman.

"I never saw the mysterious house on K street and was not in it. The H street house I temporarily because my family was not able to be with me. My K street house was never used for any improper purpose. Nothing ever took place there that the world might not know, or that could not with propriety take place there in the most respected home in the country.

"'The shack' so mysteriously referred to, was a rough place on a creek, where with others for years I did considerable work and had healthful recreation. Nothing ever took place there that was not wholesome or correct in every way.

**Manington Seen Rarely.**

"As far as Howard Manington is concerned, I do not think I saw him four times after the first two weeks I was attorney general.

"He never made any propositions of any kind to me and never asked me favors of me.

"Gaston Means, an indicted man, has been accommodated by having his case postponed under a promise by those in control of the Wheeler committee that he would furnish sensational and dishonest testimony and newspaper headlines.

"I appointed Means with reluctance and dismissed him in the face of opposition. Later I was importuned to re-employ him and did so with great reluctance in the hope that he might complete the framing of testimony in an impeachment case. I discovered that he had neglected that duty and was engaged in other work against my positive instructions, and I discharged him finally. He has gone about the country complaining because he has been indicted."

**Wouldn't Get Out.**

Mr. Daugherty asserted that he "was told by those in high position, but not the President, however," that if he would resign as attorney general voluntarily the resolution of impeachment introduced by Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, would not be pressed. That he would not be added, because it would be a destructive admission of guilt of the whispered charges.

Senator Wheeler, he charged, in pressing the inquiry was carrying out "a public promise made to the Ku Klux Klan in Montana that if elected to the senate he would 'drive the attorney general from the cabinet.'"

## Yale Museum Gets Prize Game Heads

The new Peabody Museum at Yale is to contain probably the greatest group of specimens of animal heads and skeletons in the United States as the result of a gift by Thomas D. M. Cardesa of his own collection of game heads, which have just reachd the museum.

Cardesa, who has an international reputation as a naturalist and big-game hunter, has sent 566 mounted heads and skulls, with horns, together with miscellaneous zoological specimens and an extensive series of impiements used by native hunters.

The Cardesa collection was originally in its owner's hunting castle in Hungary, but at the beginning of the war was brought to this country.

## Americans to Speak at Glasgow Parleys

Religious workers from America will play a prominent role in the ninth quadrennial Sunday school convention of the world, to be held in Glasgow from June 18 to 26. Each day of the session at least one American is to address the delegates, assembled from all over the world.

On the opening day Dr. Marion Lawrence and Dr. Hugh Magill, both of Chicago, will speak. Among the several speakers booked to discuss various aspects of religious educational work among adolescent youths are Philip E. Howard of Philadelphia and Miss Margaret Slattery of New York.


# Child-birth

HOW thousands of women, by the simple method of an eminent physician, have avoided unnecessary miseries through many months and up to the moment Baby has arrived, is fully explained in the remarkable book "Motherhood and the Baby." Tells also what to do before and after baby comes, probable date of birth, baby rules, etc., and about "Mother's Friend," used by three generations of mothers, and sold in all drug stores everywhere. "Mother's Friend" is applied externally, is safe, free from narcotics, permits easier natural readjustment of muscles and nerves during expectancy and childbirth. Start using it today. Mrs. E. E. Kerger, Slayton, Minn., says: "It pulled me through." Send for book today, to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-76, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores.

## What This Physician Has Done for Humanity

As a young man Dr. Pierce practised medicine in Pennsylvania and was known far and wide for his great success is alleviating disease. He early moved to Buffalo and put up in ready-to-use form, his Golden Medical Discovery, the well-known tonic for the blood. This strength-builder is made from a formula which Dr. Pierce found most effective in diseases of the blood. It contains no alcohol and is an extract of native roots with the ingredients plainly stated on the wrapper. Good red blood, vim, vigor and vitality are sure to follow if you take this Alternative Extract. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery clears away pimples and annoying eruptions, tends to keep the complexion fresh and clear. This Discovery corrects the disordered conditions of a sick stomach, aids digestion, acts as a tonic and enriches the blood. Write Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., and receive confidential medical advice free. Send 10 cents for trial package tablets. All druggists sell the "Discovery," tablets or liquid.—Advertisement.